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Young Succeeds Eastman; Roosevelt Plea to Finns; Red Cross Gets 2 Million

The World's Day—March 16, 1944

Washington: ODT Acting Director Appointed

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Young, retired, was appointed by President Roosevelt to be Acting Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. Succeeding the late Joseph B. Eastman, he will serve until a permanent successor is named.

Civilian supplies of all spices except pepper will be substantially larger this year than last, the War Food Administration announced.

"Fascist Groups" are distributing Nazi-inspired literature through the United States mails in hopes of obtaining a negotiated peace through disunity in this country, according to Judge aNthan Perlman of New York City, who testified before the House Post Office Committee.

Europe: Roosevelt Asks Finns to Quit Nazis

Finland was asked by President Roosevelt to end its "hateful partnership" with Germany, in a statement radiocast to the Finnish people. [Page 6.]

The Ukraine Supreme Soviet has announced that it will seek the return of all Ukrainian territories, including six west of the Polish Curzon line, that Moscow has proposed for adoption as Poland's eastern frontier.

Premier Pietro Badoglio, in a seven-point program for the reconstruction of Italy, calls for destruction of Fascism, collaboration with the United Nations, improvement in working conditions in Italy, restoration of industry, better distribution of food, freedom of the press, and postponement until the end of the war of plans for Italy's future government.

Marshal Broz (Tito) is reported to have asked all banks in Allied and neutral countries to freeze Yugoslav funds. According to sources in London, Marshal Broz is said to have charged that King Peter's Government in exile is using these funds "without proper legal control for purposes foreign to the liberation fight inside Yugoslavia."

Rumors of Rumanian peace feelers follow the movements of Prince Barbu Stirbey, former Rumanian Premier, who has just had a long talk with King Michael in Istanbul and is now believed to be en route to Cairo.

The Irish Dail has given solid support to Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's refusal to close Axis diplomatic offices in Dublin.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill defended the Atlantic Charter in the House of Commons against charges that it "contains principles highly dangerous to the British and Allied cause." [First Page, Second Section.]

Bulgaria "would not refuse" an Allied offer of armistice terms, according to Turkish newspaper, which quotes Dmitri Veulev, former Bulgarian Minister of Commerce, as saying that if the Allies offered Bulgaria peace terms, "I am sure the Bojilov Government would not refuse them."

Boston: 61.7 P. C. of War Fund Quota Collected

Red Cross War Fund collections passed the $2,000,000 mark today as 61.7 per cent of the quota, or $2,078,696, was announced at noon as the total contributed to date, leaving $1,288,303 to be turned in before next Wednesday if the quota is to be reached. [Page 2.]

Drastic new regulations, curtailing use of wrapping paper and containers by retail stores, will be adopted shortly, according to Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board. [Page 2.]

Split in the usual labor vote for President Roosevelt was forecast among a number of local A. F. of L. labor leaders, who declared their enthusiasm for the President waning because of the hookup with Communists they attributed to the rival C. I. O. political drive for the President and his favoring of the C. I. O. [Page 2.]

Boston Public Library patronage has fallen off one third since 1938, Director Milton E. Lord advised the City Council in budget report. [Page 4.]

National: Boilermakers Strike in Chattanooga

A. F. of L. union boilermakers quit their jobs at the Combustion Engineering Company plant, Chattanooga, Tenn., involving 1,500 of 3,000 employees. Alleged grievances include pay rates and jurisdiction over certain classes of workers.

Members of the United Mine Workers of America, District 50, voted to return to their jobs at Vanadium Corporation of America, Niagara Falls, N. Y., but the company refused to open the gates until "we are guaranteed" there will be no more similiar stoppages, according to a company spokesman.

A Navy combat cargo vessel, launched at United States Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Kearny, N. J., was named Chara, from a hound in the Hunting Dogs constellation. It was sponsored by Mrs. Elane Powers McHugh, wife of an Army lieutenant and daughter of Representative and Mrs. D. Lane Powers of Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Fred W. Thomas, one of eight persons indicted on charges of espionage conspiracy, was sentenced in United States District Court, Detroit, to 16 years in Federal prison.

Americas: Chile's Faith in Allies Reaffirmed

Chile's Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez reaffirmed the "sincere adherence of the Government and the people of Chile to the cause of the United Nations," averring that Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's Argentine regime would have no effect on continental unity.

Gen. Benjamin Menendez, leader of a group of young Argentine Army officers, was arrested in Buenos Aires for intimating in the pro-Nazi newspaper Cabildo that the Argentine Army lacked discipline, according to reports received in Montevideo.

Secret Service Joins Fight To Crush Gas 'Black Market'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The United States Secret Service and the Office of Price Administration have declared war against gangster operations in a nationwide gasoline "black market," described by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles as "one of the most profitable rackets in America."

Aiid of the nation's expert counterfeit detectors was enlisted after Mr. Bowles had estimated that at least 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline are being spilled daily into the Black Market because of counterfeit coupons. Secret Service agents are working with OPA enforcement agents to stop distribution of counterfeit and stolen ration coupons.

In the two months that it has been operating the Secret Service-OPA organization already has arrested 245 peddlers and wholesalers of counterfeit and other illegal coupons.

At present, 15 per cent of the C coupons turned in for gasoline, approximately 8 per cent of the B and smaller percentages of A, E, and R coupons are found to be counterfeit. Only the D coupons—motorcycle rations—and the new serially numbered T's are at present said to be free of counterfeiting.

Fake Coupons Traced

Fake coupons usually are detected after they have been pasted on sheets and deposited in ration banks. The indorsement on the

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

U. S. Soldiers' Vote Bill Will Operate in N. E.

Survey of governors indicates measure approved by Congress workable despite complications.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If all States follow the lead of New England in paving the way for practical absentee voting by men and women in the armed services, President Roosevelt will find the Congress-approved states' rights soldiers vote bill workable despite its complications, a survey of New England Governors disclosed today.

Following up President Roosevelt's telegram to all Governors as to whether use of the proposed Federal ballot is legal in each State or will be legalized by July 15, The Christian Science Monitor made a check of plans now being made in all New England states to clear the way for military voting.

Every New England State is acting to validate use of Federal ballots and at the same time revise election laws to provide sufficient time to make absentee voting by State ballot practical.

Summary of Plans

A quick summary of the New England plans shows:

Vermont is now holding a special session of the Legislature to handle the voting issue. New Hampshire will hold a special session on March 21. Maine officials are today conferring on plans for a special session. Massachusetts will hold a special session, probably in April, to supplement the Federal voting action. Connecticut has already held its special legislative session and adopted soldier vote legislation.

Replies to the President's telegram were sent today by Governor Salstonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, Gov. Robert O. Blood of N. H., Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Conn.

Saltonstall Replies

After thorough perusal of Massachusetts election laws, Governor Saltonstall wired President Roosevelt that Massachusetts laws do not now permit use of Federal war ballots but promised that legislation will be presented to a special session of the Legislature to make them valid if the Federal measure becomes law.

In his telegram to the President, the Governor said:

"In my judgment use of Federal war ballots not now authorized by laws of Massachusetts. If bill becomes law will recommend legislation to authorize fullest possible

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Nazis Plan Stand on Dniester River; Cassino Wiped Out by Allied Bombs; President Shifts Inflation to Congress

New White House plan shown in transfer of wage problem to Senate committee.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Through a series of deft and unexpected moves today it appeared President Roosevelt is transferring responsibility for the whole fight against inflation to congressional shoulders.

Observers here believe his referral of American Federation of Labor wage-increase demands to the Senate Banking Committee, and the current fight in that Committee over renewal of the Price Control Act may not only usher in a new era in domestic economic stabilization, but also may develop a dramatically more harmonious working relationship between the White House and Congress.

As the important Banking Committee, of which Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York is Chairman, met in its marble and crystal hearing room for a second day's interrogation of high Office of Price Administration officials, word went the rounds in Washington that the President not only had flatly turned down a National War Labor Board request for an audience to discuss a change in the present "Little Steel" wage line, but had told the Labor Board that the Senate Committee was examining the whole stabilization program and that wages certainly entered stabilization. Therefore it was a matter for Congress to pass on, not the White House.

The effect of this, of course, obviously is designed to end the long-standing situation under which agriculture has been the baby of Congress and labor the baby of the White House.

When the farmers wanted higher prices, as they constantly do, they have applied their pressure to Congress, where price lines have been under continual threat.

Pressure on White House

When labor wanted higher wages, as it frequently has, it has put the pressure on the White House, even though acting indirectly through the NWLB, which is directly under the President.

This newest development finds the A. F. of L. petitioning the the NWLB to ask the President to break the "Little Steel" line, which allows increases of but 15 per cent

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Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Precision Bombing of Berlin

During the large-scale daylight raid March 6, Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the United States Army 8th Air Force, based in Britain, blasted a factory area in Berlin, concentrating bombs closely within the building areas.

Not a single plane lost in concentrated raid which leaves Italian town mass of rubble.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, March 16—Yesterday Allied planes dropped more than 2,500 tons of bombs without loss of a single aricraft on Cassino and surrounding areas.

It is correctly reported as the largest concentration of explosives ever dropped on one time on any one spot in the history of aerial warfare, and it started infantry and tanks moving on the town of Cassino.

This does not mean a sustained Allied drive should be expected.

One of the barriers to the attainment of such a thing is the town of Cassino, which the Allies have been unable to capture, though they have fought long and bittery in the streets on its outskirts.

As a town, this German blockade point exists no more.

Allied Troops Evacuated

It could not be bombed while Allied troops were in it. So the troops which had been fighting house to house since the United States 36th Division was withdrawn were pulled out before dawn yesterday, their evacuation being completed well before the first wave of bombers went in to open the aerial assault on the German positions.

From 8:30 a. m. onward, successive waves cascaded bombs at intervals of about 15 minutes on the German stronghold which has successfully defied Allied attacks for three months.

As soon as the last of the heavy bombers had passed over the target at noon, the guns of New Kealand, British, and American batteries started to put down a barrage sweeping northwest from the pile of rubble which used to be the town to enemy gun positions flanking Highway 6.

Behind that barrage, Allied troops began to move back again to the ruins left by the Fortresses, Liberators, Marauders, Bostons, and Mitchells and by hundreds of artillery pieces.

Allies Enter Cassino

The latest news today tells that the land troops have made progress into Cassino itself and also into the hills immediately northwest. Their rate of advance is being curtailed, not by continued German opposition in the town, but by the high-piled debris there, through which sappers had to clear a path for the tanks.

Allied commanders had to bide their time until the rain-soaked ground was sufficiently dry for tanks to move on it and the Rapido River had subsided within its banks.

The town area is little more than

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Fifth Army fights way into Cassino against stiff Nazi resistance; Reich bombed.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Germans prepared to make a stand on the Dniester River as the Russians pushed on to within 13 miles of the port of Nikolaev. The mouth of the Dniester lies about 85 miles from Nikolaev, 20 miles beyond the great port of Odessa.

Russian reports indicated that the Germans were retreating in some disorder from the Kherson - Nikolaev area, but beyond a necessarily rapid withdrawal from around Nikolaev, where the Russians control the outlet to the sea, the German commander appears so far to have the situation in hand.

Red Army also announced the capture of Vapnyarka, 175 miles above Odessa, thereby cutting the Lwow-Odessa railroad at a point 25 miles from the Bessarabian border. This advance of Marshal Konev's Second Ukrainian Army may force the pace of the German withdrawal from the Nikolaev area.

What the Fifth Army is doing at Cassino is not very clear. After some 2,500 tons of bombs had been hurled into the small city in the previous day's dawn-to-noon barrages, followed by artillery shellings, the infantry moved to enter the place.

So completely has it been laid in ruins, however, that progress through the town was slow. The work of the sappers in clearing away the debris was made difficult by the steady hail of heavy mortar fire sent from points in the surrounding hills.

Meanwhile, the Allied air forces, both Britain- and Italy-based, burst into renewed activity. Following a night RAF attack on Stuttgart and Munich, with more than 1,000 four-engined planes, the United States strategic force attacked Brunswick. Little fighter opposition was encountered. The Germans attributed this fact to trouble with snow at the airfields. Some 41 British aircraft were lost. Some 36 of the Luftwaffe were downed.

Early this morning, Fortresses attacked the railway yards of Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria, two-ton block busters being used to wreck this point on the trunk line from Berlin to the Balkans.

London, which now has entered a danger period of moonless nights, received another heavy shower of incendiaries and flares—the latter being intended mainly for photographic information connected, presumably, with future raids. Some 13 of the raiders were downed and Britain appeared prepared to see that any further air attack on the city will be costly.

Similar activity was reported from the Pacific where another of the Carolinas, Oroluk, 195 miles east of the Japanese base at Truk, was bombed. Other raids were made against Wewak, Japanese air base on New Guinea, Rabaul, and other points.

German Grip in Ukraine Shaken by Soviet Blows

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 16—Now that the Russians have forced the River Bug on a wide front, the retreating Germans have only one more river to cross—the Dniester—before they are completely ejected from the southern Ukraine.

Already, at one point at least, the Red Army is within 25 miles of the Dniester.

The weakening German front in the southern Ukraine was a predictable consequence of the severance of the Lwow-Odessa trunk railway when Marshal Gregory Zhukov captured the station of Volochisk on this line in the first move of the renewed Soviet offensive, but the results achieved by the Russians have nevertheless exceeded the strongest optimism.

Nazi Armies Melting Away

The Russians still are some distance from the main German supply line for their southern armies which run from Danzig in the north through Warsaw, Lwow, and Cernauti to the mouths of the Danube. But with every passing day, it becomes more apparent that the Red Army is waging a relentless war of annihilation whose object is to prevent the Germans from extricating their routed forces and to destroy these piecemeal.

Hence the series of brilliant operations that seized river crossings in the rear of the retreating German columns along both the Ingullets and Bug rivers, and notably the encirclement of a large Nazi group east of Nikolaev. The Nazi armies are not simply retiring—they are melting away even faster than the winter snows.

With such diminishing forces, it becomes increasingly problematical whether the Germans, having failed to stem the Russians along the Bug, can make firm stand on either the Dniester or the Pruth, which as natural barriers are far less formidable than the Bug, Dnieper, or for that matter the other rivers that figured for a while in war news and then retired silently and peacefully to the Soviet rear as the front swept westward. Under the circumstances the panic reported in Rumania is fully understandable.

In all this war of movement, the

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Senate Conservatives Seize Control of Republican Policy

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The effect of the newly formed Republican Steering Committee, brought into being because of the passing of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, is to put the more conservative and less collaborationist Republican leaders in control of G. O. P. policy in the Senate as the party prepares to shape its platform for the coming presidential campaign.

The significance of the action of the Republican conference yesterday in dividing three ways the leadership role of Senator McNary stems not only from the Republicans selected but from those rejected for the new posts of party influence and direction.

Vandenberg and Taft

World-minded Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine was stripped of much of the authority which he had inherited from Senator McNary although he retains the title of acting leader.

The new setup apparently invests Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who becomes Acting Chairman of the Republican conference, and Senator Robert A. Taft, Chairman of the new nine-man Steering Committee, with powers which prevents Senator White from putting the imprint of his views on party policy.

The Republicans carefully passed over veteran Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, whom Senator McNary himself sought to make assistant leader but whose voting record and speeches on foreign policy have been too definite and advanced to be satisfactory to the present majority of the party.

The same treatment went to Senator Joseph E. Ball, architect

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Tax Trouble Over? Read On and Weep

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Whew! So you're glad that's over!

Well, mister, do your income-tax celebrating in a hurry. The mailman is practically on his way with another form for you.

You're on his calling list if you're one of the 15,000,000 Americans who get caught by the estimating procedure of the pay-as-you-go tax law. They are single persons who earn more than $2,700 and married persons with incomes over $3,500—too high to be covered fully by pay-roll withholding.

The Treasury hasn't taken the wraps off its new forms yet—quite frankly to give the paying public a breather after the most complicated returns it ever has struggled with. But they'll be made public March 19 and go into the mails immediately, with an April 15 filing deadline, just one month after last night's income-tax deadline.

Draft to Take More Men From Farms and Industries

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Since it expects to draft only one in 10 "nonessential" fathers not already classed as 1-A, Selective Service will have to draft about 250,000 men now deferred in industry and agriculture to fill July Army-Navy goals, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has informed draft boards.

Of the 1,160,000 men to be drafted in six months between Feb. 1 and July 1, only 920,000 can be delivered without taking men from essential jobs in industry and agriculture, General Hershey estimated in a manpower budget breakdown dispatched to draft boards.

Budget Disclosed

His letter threw further light on action taken this week to tighten up occupational deferments for men under 26 by putting the decision in the hands of State selective service directors rather than in local boards' hands. The directors will act on the basis of war contract information furnished from Washington.

The effort to make occupational deferments more exact followed complaint to the President by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt that critical industries were suffering from wholesale induction of skilled workers following President Roosevelt's order for reconsideration of such deferments.

Selective Service's February-July manpower budget as disclosed to local boards runs like this:

Total number to be furnished the Army-Navy by July 1: 11,300,000.

Number needed between Feb. 1-July 1: 1,160,000.

Obtainable in Class 1-A: 420,000.

Obtainable in group becoming 18 before July 1: 250,000.

Obtainable from fathers classed as 3-A: 250,000.

After these groups have been thoroughly combed, it will be necessary to look to industry and agriculture to furnish 240,000 men who have up to now been deferred because of their essentiality in critical industry. Preferably, from

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Campaign at Bougainville Bursts Into Full Flame

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GUADALCANAL, March 16—The Bougainville campaign, which has simmered for more than four months since the Marine landing on Empress Augusta Bay, has at last burst into a full-scale battle.

Japanese attacks on the American perimeter, which began March 8, already have produced some of the most intense jungle fighting of the entire Solomons campaign.

Before the last gun has been fired in the present contest, Bougainville may produce the heaviest struggle yet fought in the South Pacific theater of war.

However, the significance of the battle lies largely in the size of the enemy counterattack rather than any bearing it might have on the Southern Pacific drive toward Rabaul, New Britain. This drive already had by-passed Bougainville when Green Island was captured on Feb. 15. American warplanes already are operating from Green Island.

Halsey's Task Eased

The importance of the air strips at Empress Augusta Bay has been lowered considerably. Even if the Japanese counterattackers were powerful enough to drive the Americans from Bougainville—and they are far from that—the loss would not help the Japanese who at present are shut off from the outside world.

The heavy fighting which marks the struggle around Empress Augusta Bay, therefore, is little more than mopping-up exercise as viewed against the backdrop of the broad picture of war.

From the standpoint of a local problem, the Japanese counterattack, like the present struggle in the Admiralties, considerably simplifies the task which faces Admiral William Halsey's forces on Bougainville.

Sooner or later American troops would have to clean up the remaining Japanese on Bougainville, who are estimated to number about 20,000.

It would have been a difficult campaign routing out enemy defenders in terrain familiar only to them and would have increased the cost of the campaign in terms of American casualties.

Such an operation would have involved a large-scale push which would have required many months to finish.

Now the enemy has brought the battle to the American forces. Moving overland from the north-

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China Provides For More Schools

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, March 16

The Chinese Government has promulgated a law providing for the establishment of one public school for every "pao" (100 to 150 households) in the country in a move to combat illiteracy.

Education in the schools will be free, and attendance compulsory for all children between the ages of six and 12.

Russia:

Soviet Army Drives Closer to Rumania

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukraine Army drove on toward Rumania, as advance units of his troops reached positions less than 100 miles from the frontier.

The Rumanian frontier as defined by Moscow is the border which was set up in 1940 after Russia had annexed Bessarabia. Actually, according to official Russion reports on the Soviet advance, Red Army troops are within 30 miles of the Bessarabian border.

Field dispatches said that two great Soviet drives were making speedy progress toward Nikolaev and Odessa and that the Germans were falling back upon these potential evacuation ports.

Some Russian units were reported about 100 miles north of

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Contract Renegotiations Held Damper to Industry

"Anything that discourages industrial efficiency amounts to an enormous loss, both on the part of the company and the government," James F. Lincoln, Cleveland manufacturer of electrical arc-welding apparatus, declared today.

Mr. Lincoln was a visitor this morning to the Sanborn Company of Cambridge, manufacturers of electronic equipment, much of it on the highly secret lists of the Government. The Sanborn company, it is apparent, enjoys a state of relations between management and its employees that is as good, though perhaps not so widely heralded, as that of Mr. Lincoln's company in Cleveland.

Now in the process of a suit with the Government involving renegotiation of Government contracts with his company, Mr. Lincoln pointed out that the Government at the outset takes 95 per cent of the excess profits of manufacturers. This, in Mr. Lincoln's belief, takes care largely of some of the excess profits which a company may have earned on Government contracts.

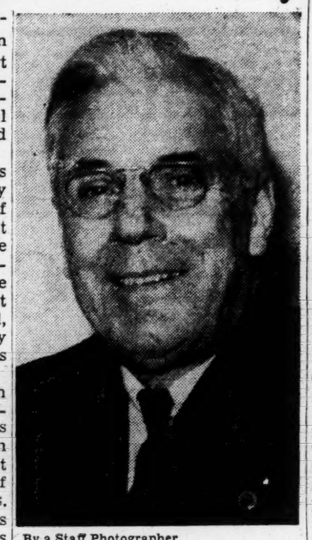
"After the company has paid an excess profits tax, it pays an income tax on top of this," Mr. Lincoln pointed out. Renegotiation of government contracts, additionally, after the tax process, Mr. Lincoln likened to a process of bargaining with a man for doing work at 10 cents a piece. Afterward, he said, the original bargainer walks in and renegotiates it down to eight cents a piece.

This process, he declared, discourages the efficient worker. Management slumps likewise, he added, and as a result of the combination of the two discouragements the company's profit falls. Finally, he pointed out, since profit falls, the government loses because it collects less money on the firm's profits.

Tonight Mr. Lincoln is scheduled to address the Boston Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management at New England Mutual Hall.

After being greeted by James L. Jenks, Jr., President of Sanborn Company, Mr. Lincoln met the so-called "junior" board of directors of the firm. Consisting of ten persons, this board, many of whom are workers in the plant, are the ten largest stockholders in the firm.

After being introduced to the company's so-called "outside" board of directors, which includes prominent Cambridge business men, Mr. Lincoln addressed the 280 employees of the Sanborn firm. Harry F. Smith, plant foreman, and oldest employee of the Sanborn company, presented Mr. Lincoln with a gift combination plaque-paper weight bearing the medallion of the company.



By a Staff Photographer

James F. Lincoln

Cleveland arc-welding equipment manufacturer shown addressing the employees of the Sanborn Company, Cambridge, which he inspected today.

Uses Bible Text

Mr. Lincoln, who said that his father was a minister, gave the employees a text from Psalms 7:8, as his message:

"The Lord shall judge the people: judge me, O Lord, according to my righteousness, and according to mine integrity that is in me."

He declared that one of the greatest mistakes that American industry has made is to regard labor as a commodity rather than an individual. "In the war crisis, it has now been proven that slave labor cannot compete with free labor," Mr. Lincoln said.

Taking another text from the Bible to the effect that the Creator has given man dominion over the works of his hands, Mr. Lincoln stated that no one knows how far the individual can go, and what he can do with his hands until he is given the incentive to do it.

Casey Denies He Indorsed Girl Work Plan

Advisability of placing Boston high school girls of 15 years old and up in summer work camps on Connecticut tobacco plantations can best be settled by investigation on the spot, John B. Casey, Headmaster of Jamaica Plain High School, declared today.

Mr. Casey, who has charge of the recruitment of Boston school boys and girls for farm work, last year placed 406 boys on farms, and expects to locate 700 or 800 youngsters on farms this year. The proposal to route 200 Boston girls to the tobacco fields of Connecticut was agreed to by the Boston School Committee on his supposed recommendation.

"I never made any such statement," Mr. Casey said today. "What happened is that after being once turned down by the School Committee this year, the people from Connecticut asked a hearing and without any reason for saying so, told the School Committee I had approved the plan.

Favors a Study

"I had never given anybody my opinion of the proposal, and if I had been called in, I would have asked for an opprtunity to make a study of it. I was most surprised when I picked up a newspaper the next morning and read that I had indorsed the idea. I didn't even know of the meeting at which it was up.

"The whole thing could be cleaned up by sending me and a member of the School Committee to Connecticut to look the situation over thoroughly.

"This Connecticut problem opens the question of sending boys to farms in Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. I would like to have the judgment of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries about this. We placed about 25 boys in Vermont last year and 42 in New Hampshire. Most of our boys went to Massachusetts farms.

"All were lodged with a farmer in his home. We sent none to work camps such as in the Connecticut tobacco fields, where farming operations are large scale. That makes a new question for us to decide.

No Girl Placements in '43

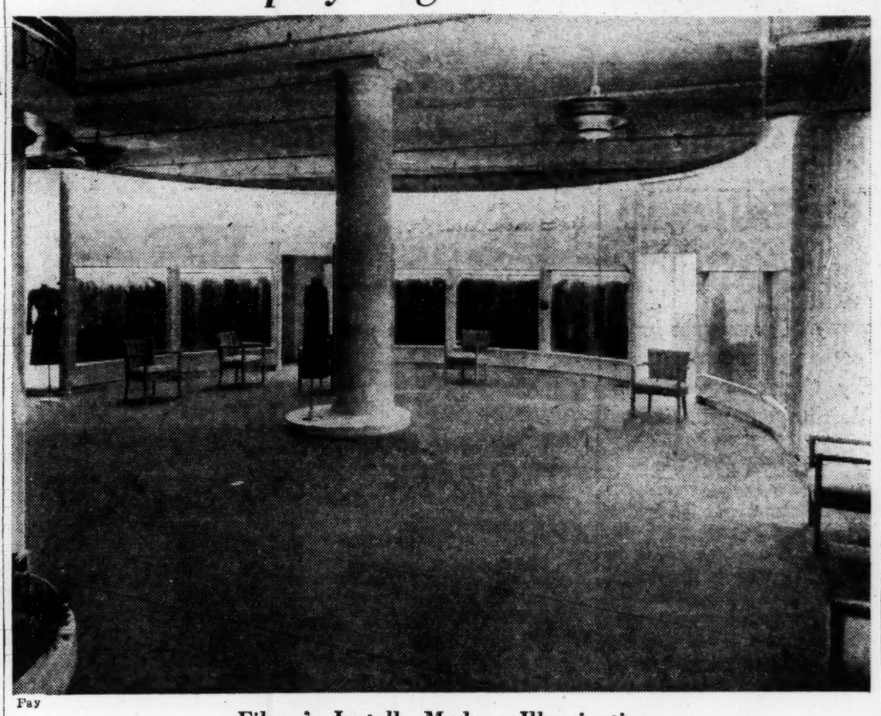
"We placed no girls on farms last year. The only ones we found farm work for consisted of a little group of 18 girls who were employed by a packing company in Revere. They put spinach and broccoli in cellophane packages. They came home every night.

"This summer we shall probably place some girls on farms. There is a tremendous need for young folks to help out during the vacation months in New England agriculture. The Boston School Department has received a complimentary letter from the Governor of the Commonwealth praising it for the work it did in 1943 and suggesting that the challenge for 1944 would be even greater and expressing confidence we would meet it.

"Personally I don't see any harm in sending boys and girls to the farm to live in farm homes. We have numerous reports from farmers, county agents and others voicing appreciation of the work that our schoolboys did last year. None got into any trouble. I received no adverse reports.

"I anticipate that more children, perhaps double the number last year, will be recruited for farms this year. Next Thursday I am calling together all the vocational guidance counselors from the Boston schools to discuss recruitment. They will then go back to their respective schools and enroll pupils for farm work. Last year 700 signed up and we placed more than half. Signature of parents is always required. We place none without parental consent."

Store Employs Light as Merchandizer



Fay

Filene's Installs Modern Illumination

The Boston store now has installed well over two miles of the new type "cold cathode" fluorescent lighting under the direction of its architect, J. E. Holmes. Here the installation in the Misses Gown Shop is shown. At extreme left and right are structural glass panels, behind which are concealed luminous tubes. The curved recess over the dress cases also contains light tubes. The passages in middle left and right, which lead to fitting rooms and the French Shop, are lined with more structural glass with tubes behind them. The dress cases are lighted, furthermore, with tubes, while their doors are constructed of fluted glass.

Striking Effects Forecast In Postwar Lighting of Homes

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Homes devoid of bridge lamps and electric fixtures but adequately lighted by luminous tubes concealed behind translucent glass panels or in recesses in rooms are pictured today as a postwar possibility in domestic illumination by John W. Mollica, President of Mobeco, Inc., of Watertown, manufacturers of cold cathode fluorescent lighting.

A man with a masculine distaste for lamp cords—"always tripping over them"—Mr. Mollica foresaw lighting after the war in such a state of development "that you will have the light but you won't see where it's coming from."

"After all, is there any real need of seeing the source of light," Mr. Mollica asked. He pointed to architectural tendencies now to conceal lighting.

One would normally not expect to find lighting that is bound to influence the home in a department store, yet William Filene's Sons Company, Mr. Mollica said, is his "outside laboratory" and contains what he considers some of the best trends in modern illumination.

Problem Worked Out

In conjunction with J. Edward Holmes, the store's architect and illumination expert, whom Mr. Mollica described as a "merchandiser of light," various lighting problems have been worked out in the Boston and Worcester stores. Today in the Filene's stores there are well over three miles of tube lighting manufactured by Mr. Mollica's company.

This newer form of lighting Mr. Mollica termed "cold cathode" fluorescent lighting in contrast with earlier forms of fluorescent lighting which operate at higher temperatures.

Mr. Holmes said that Filene's now achieves twice the foot candles—units of illumination—for half the cost of older forms of lighting.

This lighting also cuts down the amount of heat generated and displays the colors of fabrics in their truer hues, he said. Lessened heat, he explained, makes the gown and hat fitting rooms cooler, especially in summer, and is a sales producer.

Cold cathode lighting has a tendency to emphasize the violet end of the light spectrum, hence Mr. Holmes, working with Mr. Mollica, has developed a pink shade, called "Filene pink," which, used in combination with white tubes, aids in normalizing color values. Recently the two men have developed a new color, "Filene's blend," which combines in one tube the color values which normalize the fabric colors.

Colors Introduced

Other colors, Mr. Holmes said, can be introduced by inclusion of various chemicals in the coatings which line the inner surface of the glass tubes.

The newer lighting because of its lessened heat also reduces the temperature within showcases, Mr. Holmes added, cuts down the fire hazard, and has less effect upon certain types of goods which may be susceptible to heat. The tubes, he said may be grasped by the hand while lighted without producing any sense of burning.

Wartime has speeded much of Filene's developments in this newer form of lighting, Mr. Holmes disclosed. Shortages developed in electrical equipment on account of wartime priorities on essential metals. So the firm turned to glass, wood, and ceramics which fortunately were still available.

Light as a "merchandiser" has obviously made great strides under Mr. Holmes' guidance. He showed us the Boston store's "French Room," which employs structural glass effectively with light tubes concealed vertically behind the glass. In fitting rooms tubes are combined ingeniously behind glass panels to light several booths at once, promoting economy as well.

A particularly stunning arrangement has been perfected for the store's bridal shop in which the light enhances the white fabrics which are the theme of wedding ensembles. Illumination is concealed overhead behind flush type glass panels and on the ceiling of the bridal shop, whose doors are faced on the exteriors with mirrors. The whole room presents an appearance of solid masses of glass. Even the door handles where entrances are necessary have been ingeniously made of reversed glass salt dishes cemented into glass panels.

The prospective bride may model her wedding gown from all angles. At one end of the room a button is pressed, concealed doors swing back on an ingenious arrangement also invented by Mr. Holmes, and a specially lighted compartment discloses various bridal accessories.

Mr. Holmes disclosed that Filene's main street floor in Boston is now getting 12 foot-candles of illumination as compared with three foot-candles from the same current consumption with older type lighting at a $200 a year saving in current.

Tremendously pleased with his new lighting, Mr. Holmes confided he is anxious to get on with it, to convert the whole store, though he is slowed up oftentimes even in deliveries of materials he is still able to obtain. "After all," he said, on parting, "there's something like eight miles of lighting still to be done here."

Larger Gifts For Red Cross Declared Need

With only seven days remaining in the Red Cross War Fund drive, the rate of contributions must be doubled and even trebled if the task of meeting a record-breaking and vitally needed quota is to be successfully accomplished, Charles F. Rowley, General Fund Chairman, announced today.

Corporate gifts and donations of larger givers to the War Fund must be reappraised, he said, with a view to even more liberal giving, and campaign workers must be certain they overlook no one.

Total collections up to noon today were $2,078,696 or 61.7 of the quota. Still to be collected is $1,288,303, Red Cross officials announced.

In addressing Red Cross workers at a Metropolitan Day luncheon at the Boston City Club, Mr. Rowley warned that the Fund has reached a critical state, and that unless the present rate of giving is accelerated materially the campaign will fail to reach its $3,367,000 total.

Mr. Rowley reported that prisoners at the State Prison at Charlestown have voluntarily collected, without urging from prison officials, more than $100 for the Red Cross from their pittance money.

Workers were also addressed today by Chaplain Charles E. Shulman, the only Jewish chaplain in the First Naval District, stationed at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., and by Marine Sergeant Arthur R. Edmonds of Everett, who was aided by the Red Cross after having been wounded at Guadalcanal.

Chaplain Shulman, in emphasizing the international character of the Red Cross, praised the organization for bringing to soldiers hope in despair, providing peace in strife, and light in darkness. These, he said, were provided through their recreation facilities, their activity in internment camps over the world, and their establishing communications between separated members of families.

The Boston Salvage Committee has voted to turn over the entire proceeds of next week's city-wide collection of waste paper and tin cans to the Red Cross War Fund, George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Salvage Committee, announced today, expressing the hope that $5,000 might possibly be realized from the sale of the salvaged articles.

Roosevelt Labor Support Found Weakening in Spots

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Part of the labor vote that has been with President Roosevelt in his previous campaigns showed signs here today of veering away from him, because of the split in the labor movement and the issue of Communism.

Enthusiasm among a number of labor leaders on the American Federation of Labor side of the fence appeared surprisingly cool. Some of the keenest supporters of the President in the past several campaigns pronounced themselves this year opposed.

In contrast, over in the other camp of organized labor officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were working up the biggest labor drive on record in obvious preparation to back Mr. Roosevelt for re-election.

The political currents indicated in brief that while the C. I. O. was doing more for the President than any body of labor had ever before attempted, there might possibly be a reaction within the rival A. F. of L. pulling down its members' vote for Roosevelt below normal.

Cost to Roosevelt

Taking this view, one A. F. of L. leader, who in several previous campaigns has been in the forefront of Roosevelt labor effort here, declared that the C. I. O. political drive would cost the President more in votes than it would win for him.

The drift away from President Roosevelt, however, seemed spotty. Some other top A. F. of L. men here hadn't yet contacted it. Nothing concerted among A. F. of L. people is under way. Those who say they see a shift away from the President coming are union leaders. Whether such sentiment has, or will, get down to the rank and file who have the votes is another question. It is very early in the campaign. Various things might easily happen to line up organized labor generally for the President.

Discounting the chances of the future, there did appear today to be a possible trend in the making against President Roosevelt within the A. F. of L. on the basis of comments among some of its outstanding local members. In politics a sample of this kind from an industrial State like Massachusetts may have its significance nationally.

Communist Hookup

Labor men who are drifting away from the President speak first of Communism in the C. I. O.'s political organization. They charge that Sidney Hillman, National Chairman of the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O., has made a hookup with Communists in the New York City political situation, that Communists are entrenching themselves in the C. I. O.'s political setup over the country, and that if the President should be re-elected, the Communists would be established politically within the labor movement as never before. With that as a springboard they forecast danger from Communism to the American constitution and domecratic institutions.

Many appointments to government posts have been made by the President from the Hillman group and other C. I. O. sources, it is also declared by labor critics of the Roosevelt policy. If the A. F. of L. membership goes out to re-elect President Roosevelt, it will be endeavoring to perpetuate in influential office a number of people whose interests run contrary to the A. F. of L, it is argued.

Friction between the A. F. of L. and the President over the C. I. O. came to a new point this week when the Federation rejected the President's proposal that it share with the C. I. O. its representation of American labor, which now it holds exclusively, at the coming Philadelphia conference of the International Labor Organization.

Green Rejects

William Green president of the A. F. of L., told the President that the Federation could not participate in meetings of the I. L. O. if such a change of representation was forced or insisted upon.

As things stand now, no A. F. of L. endorsement of the President is anticipated by A. F. of L. leaders here. They expect the Federation to continue its traditional nonpartisan policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies in either party. Definite endorsement of a presidential candidate is planned at the National C. I. O. convention. The political organization being built up by Mr. Hillman over the country is awaiting the decision of the C. I. O. convention to begin its campaigning. At this season it is pushing the registration of C. I. O. members.

A. F. of L. men who declare themselves skeptical of the C. I. O. political program say they think the C. I. O. conservatives will not go along with it, but will vote independently as they choose.

On the other hand, despite the instructions of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and of President Green, some units of the Federation are joining with the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, and will work for President Roosevelt if he runs. Such A. F. of L. breakovers are reported at Lynn and Springfield.

Hartford Groups in Parley On 'Mobilization of Youth'

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, March 16 — A "mobilization for youth," first in the State, is being held today in Hartford, and out of it seems likely to come a broader and better planned program for recreation and other youth activities than any Connecticut city has so far developed.

Too much "overlap" and too many "open spaces" in the existing programs for young people led to the conference, organized by the Recreation Committee of the Hartford War Council. Twenty-one agencies, from the city park department and the juvenile court to a newspaper summer camp are represented in the gathering.

Outlining its recommendations in a report prepared before the meeting, the Juvenile Commission of the city declared that a clearing house with which all agencies would work is necessary to bring order out of the present haphazard planning for young people.

"Old-fashined discipline" to be restored in the schools is another recommendation of the commission. More leaders for recreation work, more money, and a community center in the north end of Hartford where the population is mixed white and Negro, and where no adequate recreation facilities are now available were also proposed.

The Hartford meeting represents the "positive" attack on juvenile delinquency recommended by a State-wide conference on this problem, held at Yale. A State conference on recreation, to be held in Waterbury in April, will seek to organize similar work in other cities.

Trade Channels

The idea proposed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin that Connecticut manufacturers seek direct means of opening up trade channels with Latin America after the war, and start to do it now, has resulted in plans for a state meeting of industrialists next month. The State Development Commission will arrange the program and will invite diplomatic representatives of South American countries that might be postwar customers for Connecticut manufactured products.

'War Community'

Meriden was told this week that it is the "ideal war community" of the country. Manpower Director Paul V. McNutt, selecting Meriden for first showing of a government-sponsored film, "Main Street Today," said the city has done outstanding community job in war production. Mr. McNutt will come to Meriden March 20 for the movie opening.

Listed as a critical labor area, Meriden for two years has carried on an intensive community campaign to keep up its war production, principally ball bearings. Its labor situation is now "practically in balance," according to the State office of the War Manpower Commission.

How N. E. Voted On Soldiers' Bill

New England members of the House of Representatives, voting on the compromise servicemen's voting bill which leaves ballots largely in the hands of the states, yesterday registered themselves as follows on the vote which favored passage of the bill, 273 to 111:

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Curley, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway, and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Fellows, Hale, and Smith of Maine; McWilliams, Monkiewicz, and Talbot of Connecticut; Merrow of New Hampshire, and Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Lane and McCormack of Massachusetts; Forand of Rhode Island; Compton and Miller of Connecticut.

Paired Against

Fogarty of Rhode Island.

Not Voting

Gifford of Massachusetts; Luce of Connecticut, and Stearns of New Hampshire.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent light rain this afternoon and tonight with rain becoming continuous and occasionally moderate on Friday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Light snow in the extreme north and light sleet or rain with some freezing rain in the interior of the central and south portions, slightly warmer in the extreme north portion, tonight. Friday rain in the south and sleet or freezing rain in the north portion, little change in temperature Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Intermittent light rain or drizzle with some freezing precipitation at higher elevations tonight. Rain becoming continuous and occasionally moderate on Friday. Little change in temperature tonight or Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Intermittent light rain or drizzle tonight with rain becoming continuous and occasionally moderate on Friday. Little change in temperature tonight or Friday.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:48 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Friday, 5:06 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Boston University School of Education will present motion pictures on "China" in the Little Theater, 84 Exeter Street, from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Free to the public. Mr. Dart will speak on "Chinese Porcelains" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

First Depositor Of Bank Honored

The Home Savings Bank in Tremont Street, Boston, presented a bouquet of flowers to its first depositor of 75 years ago as part of an anniversary observance in the lobby of the bank this afternoon.

Carl M. Spencer, President of the bank, officiated at the ceremonies which honored the depositor who as a girl of 13 was first to place money in the bank's vaults. The original account has been maintained over the past 75 years.

Mr. Spencer said he was particularly proud of the record of its depositors and friends in furthering the war effort through the purchase of more than $3,500,000 in war bonds. In the four war loan drives the bank itself has subscribed to $16,000,000 in bonds.

The bank was incorporated in March 17, 1869, and first opened its doors in the old Masonic Temple at Tremont and Boylston Streets.

Bay State Retailers in Move To Curtail Use of Wrappings

Drastic new regulations, sharply curtailing use of wrappings for many lines of merchandise, in view of the increasing shortage of paper, will be adopted shortly by Massachusetts retailers, according to Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board, who also spoke today for some 10,000 retailers who are members of the Massachusets Council of Retail Merchants.

Bay State stores have been conserving right along in line with the program to cut down excessive use of paper for wrapping purposes, said Mr. Bloomfield, and we are also working on plans with reference to boxes and containers, the use of which will have to be cut drastically.

Right now, Boston retailers are re-using salvaged twine, boxes, and wrapping paper whenever it is possible. Under an intensive campaign, customers are being asked to take small items, which not only saves in transportation, but eliminates extra wrappings which are necessary when an article is sent out by truck.

Mr. Bloomfield cited the case of one large retail store which recently sent out a dozen cakes of soap, advertised in a sale, in the original manufacturer's container, the sales slip with address being merely pasted on the box, and no other wrapping used.

This is not an entirely new program, Mr. Bloomfield added, for we started years ago to cut down on the unnecessary use of wrapping supplies and materials in order to keep down the cost of doing business, this wrapping cost, of course, being reflected in the prices which consumers are obliged to pay.

Pioneering in conservation of wrappings, the Boston Trade Board some time ago set standards which today are being followed by the Federal Government, said Mr. Bloomfield.

"We standardized on sizes and shapes of folding boxes for suits and dresses, cutting the number from 40 to 12. Christmas and gift boxes were reduced in number from 342 different shapes and sizes to 79. Price tags also were standardized, styles being reduced from 105 to 26. But, the greatest standardization came in jewelry boxes which, at the time, numbered 850 different sizes, shapes, and styles. These were cut to 77 standard sizes, Mr. Bloomfield added.

Last year, we had to adopt new regulations curtailing gift wrappings. We also adopted plans for using manufacturers' cartons and boxes in sending merchandise out to consumers, instead of placing the items in new containers which were difficult to obtain.

The shortage of paper and wrapping supplies is going to be a very serious thing, and must be met by business with the full and complete co-operation of the consuming public, Mr. Bloomfield added. Conservation of paper is a very necessary part of the war effort, he declared.

Navy Chaplain Aids Red Cross

Robert J. Keller

Veteran of 10 Months Aboard Light Cruiser Gives Services as Speaker

Lieut. Frank P. Smart, Jr., regular Chaplain at the Harvard Naval Training School, who took part in the invasions of Sicily and Italy, presses a Red Cross sticker to the wall as he tells Mrs. Skiddy von Stade, Red Cross canteen service worker of Cambridge, "If the public had a chance to see the Red Cross in action as I have seen it, everyone would want to give more."

Bowdoin Square Lodgings And Two Cafés Closed

The Boston Licensing Board, after hearing testimony by a health department medical inspector that a Bowdoin square lodging house was "unsanitary," ordered the establishment closed yesterday.

At the same time the Board suspended the liquor licenses of two cafés where minors allegedly were served alcoholic beverages. They were the Royal Chambers at 25 Cambridge Street, Bowdoin Square, and the Winsor Cafeteria at 275 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay.

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G.O.P. Fight for Delegates Shifts to North Carolina

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention shifted from New England to the South today as a North Carolina convention met to approve a 25-man slate and to pass on a resolution asking Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to become an open candidate for the presidential nomination.

The New York Governor, willingly or not, picked up the party's first pledged 1944 convention delegates in the March 14 New Hampshire primary, winning two of the State's 11. Nine are unpledged, but supporters of Wendell Willkie claim six of them.

Governor Dewey and Mr. Willkie are expected by Republican politicians here to have more delegates pledged to them by nominating time than any other candidate, but not enough at the outset to win. A decision apparently will rest with the large bloc of uninstructed delegates.

State Chairman S. A. Delapp said sentiment among North Carolina Republicans was "overwhelming" for Governor Dewey. Even if the State delegation is not instructed for the New Yorker, he said, it will be favorable to his candidacy.

Hanley as Keynoter

Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley of New York, Governor Dewey's right-hand man at Albany, was invited to deliver the keynote speech at the Charlotte, N. C., meeting. Mr. Hanley would succeed Mr. Dewey as Governor if the latter became Persident in November.

Four years ago, when North Carolina had 23 delegates, two were instructed for Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, now supporting Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, and 21 were uninstructed. Mr. Dewey got 9 of the State's vote on the first national convention ballot, Senator Taft 7, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan 5, and Mr. Willkie 2. But Mr. Willkie gained gradually on succeeding ballots until he got all 23.

New Hampshire's primary did not afford a clear-cut test of Willkie-Dewey strength, but supporters of both got comfort out of the results. The first big test will come in the Wisconsin primary April 4, where delegates are entered pledged to Mr. Willkie, Mr. Dewey, Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Mr. Dewey has asked his supporters there to withdraw, but many are remaining in the race anyway. Mr. Willkie will make a whirlwind tour of the State before the primary.

Results to Date

Delegate-choosing to date: Republicans 34, including 15 in Florida, uninstructed, 8 in New Mexico, uninstructed, and New Hampshire's mixed 11. Democrats 32, including New Hampshire's 10, pledged to President Roosevelt, and 22 in Louisiana, uninstructed, but favoring restoration of the two-thirds nominating rule.

Republicans will choose 145 more delegates this month: 85 in New York, 18 in Minnesota, 19 in Kansas, and 23 in Iowa. Democrats select an additional 110, including 90 in New York, and 10 each in Maine and Arizona.

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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Japanese Indicted For Operating Radio

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 16 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury yesterday indicted three Tule Lake Japanese relocation inmates on charges of operating "an apparatus for the transmission of communication by radio" in violation of the Federal Communications Act.

Those indicted are Yoshio Kawazoye and Hideo Ray Wawazoye, brothers, and Masanori Hirata.

The indictment said the "effect of the use of the apparatus extended beyond the borders of the State of California."

Assistant United States Attorney Emmett Seawell said the radio transmission outfits were found when the Army took over the relocation center from the War Relocation Authority last fall.

Woodring Declares Republican Would Do

NEW ORLEANS, March 16 (AP)—Former Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring said here yesterday at a press conference that the American National Democratic Committee" would prefer a "good Republican" for President to having President Roosevelt serve another term.

Mr. Woodring, chairman of the A. N. D. C. which he described as an anti-Roosevelt group of Democrats determined to weld all opposition to the present Administration in the Democratic Party into one "powerful bloc," said earlier that "between 35 and 40 per cent of all Democrats are opposed to the current Administration."

He estimated that this opposition to Roosevelt "is twice what it was in 1940."

Star Democrat

Associated Press

Mrs. Dorothy McElroy Vredenburgh

She comes from Vredenburgh, Ala., and is Vice-President of the Young Democratic Clubs of America. Her newest honor is appointment as Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, first woman to be so honored.

Gas Quotas Up In Response To Seasonal Need

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Automotive gasoline allotments for the April-June quartter 140,000 barrels a day above those for the first three months of the year were announced last night by Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes as Petroleum Administrator for War.

It was emphasized, however, that the increase does not mean more gasoline for private motorists, but is necessary to meet seasonally rising requirements of farmers, truckers and construction companies.

The Office of Price Administration, anticipating the allotment figures, yesterday cut basic "A" rations for the rest of the country down to the level of two gallons a week, already effective on the East Coast.

The national allotment for the second quarter—1,257,000 barrels a day—is about half a million barrels under normal peacetime requirements.

In connection with the ration reductions, Ralph K. Davies, PAW Deputy Administrator, pointed out that the setting for ration coupons values is a function of the OPA rather than the PAW.

"The PAW," he said, "is on record as saying that it believes that petroleum products should be equally distributed throughout the nation, with proper allowance for geographical differences."

It was announced that the allocations meet in full the gasoline requirements requested by the three priority claimants — the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Food Administration and the Office of Civilian Requirements —as necessary to meet minimum essential demands. Those allotments are included in the totals.

Senate Hears Chaplains Get 'Extra' Tasks

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—A Senate Committee heard testimony March 15 that some naval chaplains have been asked to resign because they objected to performing such tasks as arranging dances, procuring beer, and lecturing on use of prophylactics.

Dr. W. O. H. Garman, president of the Independent Fundamentalist Churches of America, declared there had been such instances and asked that Navy chaplains be relieved of "collateral duties" of social and welfare work.

Dr. Garman testified before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee which then heard Capt. Clinton A. Neyman, commanding officer of the Navy Chaplain School at the College of William and Mary, assert that there was no compulsion on any chaplain to engage in activities outside the spiritual field.

"I have been in the Navy 26 years," Captain Neyman said, "and I have never received any order to conduct a dance, procure beer or female companions for the men, or lecture on prophylactics."

The committee is considering a bill, already approved by the House, to establish a chief of chaplains in the Navy with the rank of captain.

U. S. Publications 'Best Sellers'

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Government publications have skyrocketed into the "best seller" class in recent years, 46,428,048 miscellaneous documents, books, reports and other official papers having been sold during the last fiscal year.

The House Appropriations Committee was told during hearings on the legislative and judiciary supply bill reported today that they went to 1,149,920 different purchasers and brought $2,366,897 into the coffers of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

Last year's business was the largest in the history of the office, including, in addition to actual sales, 517,714 letters of inquiry in connection with sales.

Sales in 1942 were 36,492,359 items for $1,712,539.

Union Refuses to Back Men Who Blockaded Ford Plant

DETROIT, March 16 (AP)—Faced with the possibility of further suspensions of its members from their jobs at the Ford Motor Company, Rouge plant, Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers today announced, through its officials, that it would offer "no defense" for those found responsible for yesterday's blockade at the plant gates.

The indefinite suspension of 50 employees was announced late last night, following a series of rapid-fire developments growing out of the blockade.

First, the company appealed to Gov. Harry F. Kelly for State Police protection at the plant, claiming that police in suburban Dearborn, where the plant is located, were "either unwilling or fearful" to remove the blockade.

R. J. Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers, termed the appeal an "hysterical cry" which was "inflammatory and highly prejudicial to the maintaining of smooth relations between worker and employer at the plant."

Mayor Orville Hubbard of Dearborn declared the company's accusation was "false and cockeyed" and retorted that "if the company hasn't the talent or the ability to get along decently and peacefully with its employees it should not attempt to raise a smokescreen by blaming the Dearborn Police for its troubles."

A Ford spokesman said the latest suspensions were handed out after interviews with those accused of participating in the blockade, and "in the presence and with the consent of officers of Local 600 and the International Union." He estimated that at least 90 per cent of those questioned admitted a part in the incident, which sharply curtailed production of Pratt & Whitney engines on three shifts.

New Racket Is Uncovered; Dealing in Skilled Labor

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Profits running as high as 250 per cent on the services of workmen hired out to war contractors by professional "labor-hirers" have been disclosed in reports of investigators of the House Military Affairs Committee, H. Ralph Burton, Committee Counsel, said today.

Mr. Burton estimated in an interview that at least 25 cases of what he called "labor renting traffic" are being investigated throughout the country, with profits running into millions of dollars which are charged against the Government through cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts.

Because the investigations have not been completed, he declined to name the companies engaging in the practice, but said one of them, operating plants in Chicago and New York, had realized in 1943 a profit of $4,240,988 on the wages of men it sent out to war industries.

Wages paid by the company to its Chicago men, Mr. Burton said, were $1,015,559, but the war plants engaging the workmen were billed for $3,562,191. The same company billed New York plants for $2,511,874 and paid only $817,517 of that amount to the men it sent out.

"This company," Mr. Burton said, "bills for its services at a flat rate of so much per man-hour and assumes all expenses."

Other companies, he added, have billed employers for as much as $48 for the services of a skilled man for Sunday work, although the worker received only a small part of it.

Many of the companies, Mr. Burton claimed, operate under "names which are often misleading" and pose as organizations formed to render engineering services. By employing all available craftsmen and technicians, he explained, they obtain a corner on the skilled labor market and are able to demand exorbitant prices for their services from manufacturers in need of skilled labor.

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Today, it's boosting the power output of U.S. aircraft engines...is enabling U.S. warplanes to take off more quickly, climb faster, carry heavier bomb loads.

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For after Victory, the same power ingredients which make "Flying Horsepower" so effective in aircraft engines will go into Mobilgas for cars...will yield the same quick power response which means so much to our fliers!

Socony-Vacuum has by far the largest capacity in the industry for producing catalytically cracked gasoline. 14 huge Socony-Vacuum super-fuel refineries, now producing for war, will be ready to bring your car aviation gasoline ingredients in a wonderful *New Mobilgas with "Flying Horsepower"!*

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.

After Victory— "FLYING HORSEPOWER" At the Sign of Friendly Service

International Center Like Home to Foreign Students

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

College alumnae who attended a tea at the International Student Center in Cambridge yesterday afternoon can scarcely have any doubts as to how much the Center means to foreign students in Greater Boston.

Ben Grondal of Reykjavik, Iceland, who is now studying journalism at Harvard, told of his "inexpressible surprise, pleasure, and happiness" to walk into a "home" when he answered his first invitation to the Center. He had been afraid it would turn out to be simply another impersonal club with nothing to help dispel the loneliness which had grown with several months of hotel living in New York and Boston following his three weeks trip on a submarine-beset boat. His "lost-sheep feeling" vanished for good, however, when he entered the congenial, friendly atmosphere of No. 5 Phillips Place.

He still marvels at how Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mead manage to keep it a home with so many students coming and going all the time, but the fact that they do is the secret of the Center's popularity with foreign students, he said. Some 68 countries are represented by the 682 students now on its roster.

Equal appreciation was expressed by Frank Chu, a Chinese student who was born in Java and educated in China prior to coming to the United States. He likened the Center to home, club, church, U. S. O., and information-please office all rolled into one, with the Meads acting the six-fold part of foster parents, teachers, counselors, friends, substitutes, and public servants. Mrs. Mead, it seems, often gets called in as a substitute partner on folk-dance evenings, while Mr. Mead has been caught sweeping up the rooms after a party. Hence the characterization of them as "substitutes" and "servants."

Students from Austria, Afghanistan, India, and other countries were also on hand yesterday to welcome the alumnae guests and help them realize the contribution the Center makes to foreign students' understanding as well as enjoyment of the United States. These guests were representatives of the colleges whose local alumnae last year formed a Community Committee pledged to support the Center financially.

Miss M. Louise Walworth, a Wellesley graduate and Finance Chairman of the International Student Association of Greater Boston, which sponsors the Center, announced that thanks to their Committee the Center had been able to raise its $3,500 budget. It was she who organized this financial rescue squad at a time when the Center had only $100 left in the bank.

The Committee, many of whom were there yesterday, includes, besides Miss Walworth, Mrs. William P. Roberts, Wellesley College; Mrs. William A. Kugler, Mt. Holyoke; Miss Marion K. Harris, Radcliffe; Mrs. Robert H. Holt, Smith; Mrs. Henry F. Allen, Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Raymond B. Roberts, Boston University; Mrs. Richard Wallace, Vassar; Mrs. Carl Floe, M. I. T.; Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, formerly President of Ging Ling University, China, representing churches; Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Stafford Johnson, Simmons; Mrs. Charles Whiting, and Mrs. G. H. Damon.

City Federation

Municipal affairs, including plans to assist returning servicemen and to improve local public safety laws, will be the subject of discussion at tomorrow's meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations at the Young Women's Christian Association at 10:30 a. m. The speakers will be Lynde R. Gately, Chairman of Boston's Rehabilitation and Information Committee; Gen. William J. Blake, head of the Veterans' Administration for Massachusetts; Miss Adelaide L. Fitzgerald, Executive Secretary of the American Legion Auxiliary of Massachusetts; William R. Greeley, Chairman of the State Board of Standards and Appeals, and C. Clark Macomber, member of the Advisory Committee to the Building Commissioner of Boston. Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, Municipal Affairs Chairman, has charge of the program. Mrs. Max R. Ulin, President, will preside.

Friday Programs

Chi Omega Alumnae—Mrs. Jean Reed, Assistant Director of the Textile Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will be guest speaker at a dinner of the Boston Chapter at the Women's Republican Club, 6:15. She will exhibit rare examples of the Museum's textiles. Mrs. Ralph Manning, President, hopes many Chi Omegas who are wives of servicemen stationed in Boston will attend.

Woburn Woman's Club—A program of "Living Pictures" and several musical numbers will be features of Home Talent Day, at the First Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Louis R. Jahnke and Mrs. Edgar W. Nicholson, chairmen of the Literature and Music Committees, are in charge.

Venture Club of Boston—Officers of the armed forces will be entertained at a dance at the Copley-Plaza. This is the first of a series of such entertainments planned by the Club. Miss Lily Stephenson and Miss Evelyn Metzger head the Committee.

Waltham Woman's Club—"Rationed Fashions" will be the subject of a talk by Avant, stylist; Miss Ruth Gevalt of West Roxbury, who has had an audition with the Metropolitan, will be soloist; at the First Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—The Rev. Seth R. Brooks, pastor of the Universalist National Memorial Church of Washington, D. C., will speak on "What Kind of People Are We?" in Masonic Temple, 2 p. m.

Draft Rulings To Accelerate Lagging Quota

New draft regulations making all men up to 26 years of age closer to induction regardless of occupational pursuits will enable Massachusetts to catch up with its lagging quotas of the last three months without any serious threats to industry or food production, Selective Service headquarters announced today.

This statement was made to reassure businessmen that no wholesale crackdown of selective service is contemplated, since the numbers of available men in industry ranging in age from 18 to 26 is too small in the Bay State, it is said, to have any ill effects upon industry.

However, many of the men up to 26 years are going to find themselves in the armed forces rather than in defense plants very soon, unless they can obtain the personal recommendation of the State Draft Director for their deferments. In the case of these young men, both single, married, and fathers, deferments have been taken out of the hands of the local draft boards to be lodged with the office of the State Director.

Deferment of men in agricultural pursuits, however, will remain in the judgment of local draft boards. Thus the induction of farmers will be at a somewhat slower pace than men in industrial plants.

Selective service chiefs entertained no doubts that the new regulations would enable the State to catch up on its draft quotas which have been below requirements since the start of 1944. There is no question but what there is going to be some heavy digging into the lower-age brackets, however, until the draft system is back on an even plane.

From the ranks of the 17-year-old trainees who become 18 every month, the State expects to obtain about 2,000 draftees a month. Many of the 17-year-olders are enlisting and are thus lost to the draft quotas.

In farming, deferments are going to be reduced to an absolute minimum in Massachusetts. Cooperation of the individual farmers will be sought to permit the less essential members of their plants to enter the military services. A holding on to nonessentials or to those men who may be deemed necessary though not entirely irreplacable, will only have the effect of forcing highly essential labor into the services, it was said. This is a case for the sound judgment of local boards.

The overall picture of the tightening draft is not as serious as it sounds, Selective Service heads declared. They believe that there are still many men that industry could release without a slack in industrial machinery. Which means that probably no more than one out of every 10 men now deferred will get their orders immediately.

Draper Sues for Refund

Recovery of $45,112, plus interest and costs, is sought by former Republican State Senator Eben S. Draper in a suit filed in the United States District Court at Boston against the Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Draper claims the sum was erroneously assessed and collected as Federal income tax for the years 1935-1939, inclusive.

Bigger Salvage Effort In Paper and Tin Urged

Intensified efforts on the part of Bostonians in salvaging waste paper and tin cans, to be placed on sidewalks for collectors next week, were urged today by George Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works and Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee.

Proceeds of the March collection—which, it is hoped, will amount to $5,000—will be turned over to the Red Cross, Commissioner Hyland said.

They Discuss French Freedom

By a Staff Photographer

France Forever Compatriots Dine

At lunch at the Fighting French Restaurant on Newbury Street were, left to right: Prof. André Morize of Harvard University; Capt. Paul Weill of the French Army; Prof. René de Messières, President of the Boston Chapter of France Forever.

U. S. Soldiers' Vote Bill Held Workable in the N. E. States

Continued from Page 1

use of such ballots at the election next November.

"To vote, however, in Massachusetts, it is required by our constitution that a person be able to read the constitution in the English language and to write his name and the legislature cannot alter constitutional provisions.

"I am reasonably certain that every qualified voter in the armed forces or attached thereto and serving therewith whether or not a registered voter can under present Massachusetts laws vote for all Federal and State offices at said election.

Special Session

"I propose to call a special session to set ahead our primary date in the current year to make certain there will be ample time for the use of absent voting ballots by such voters in November."

At a press conference Governor Saltonstall said that as soon as Federal action is completed he will confer with Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Senate, and Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House, on a date for the special session. The date will be sometime in April.

The Governor added that a 48-day period is necessary to provide for application for the ballot, its transmission to the voter and its return. He pointed out that under Massachusetts law a relative of a person in the armed forces may apply for a ballot for the service man or woman.

To provide sufficient time for the voting process the Massachusetts primary date will be moved from Sept. 19 to Aug. 8 or earlier through legislative action.

Governor Wills wrote:

"A special session of our Legislature is now in progress, called for the purpose of liberalizing our absentee voting laws to allow men in the armed forces and the auxiliaries from this state to vote in the primary and other elections. Our bill as drawn and pending contains specific provisions for use in this state of Federal ballots and procedures facilitating the same and when passed I shall have authority to so certify."

Vermont officials also revealed that the bill in the Legislature would move the Vermont primary date from early September to June to Aug. 8.

Governor Blood informed President Roosevelt of the special session opening on March 21 on the soldiers' vote issue. He said that New Hampshire's laws already provide for absentee voting, and that the legislation to be submitted to the special session would move the primary date forward to allow ample time for preparation and sending of state ballots to men and women in service. If voting by state ballots is not possible, use of Federal ballots will be authorized, if provided in a Federal bill, he added.

Governor McGrath of Rhode Island wired the President that at present the State Constitution does not permit absentee voting, adding that a constitutional convention will be held on March 28 to adopt a constitutional amendment eliminating the barrier to such voting. This amendment must later be approved by the people at a special election. The present plans call for moving party caucuses from September to June. He also said the plan include validation of Federal ballots.

Calling Meeting

Governor Baldwin told the President that he is calling a meeting of the Connecticut Legislative Council tomorrow to consider what, if any, changes may be required in the Connecticut soldiers' ballot bill adopted in special session last January. I feel certain that Connecticut will do all that she can to make her plans for the soldiers' vote fit in with acts adopted by Congress.

"I am asking advice of Legislative Council as to whether further legislative action in special session of the General Assembly is required to amend our present soldier voting law."

Awaits Copy of Bill

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine is holding up his answer until receipt of a copy of the Federal bill, but he is ready to call a special session of the Legislature to provide the fullest possible voting rights for Maine servicemen and women.

The special session probably will convene within three weeks after final action on the Federal bill. Governor Sewall sees no necessity, however, for changing Maine's primary date. The primaries are held in June, approximately three months prior to the September national and State Elections. Maine is the only State to hold national elections prior to November, from which setup grew the old but recently disproved political adage "as goes Maine, so goes the nation."

During the day Governor Sewall and Maine election officials conferred at length on the service vote problem.

Food Leaders To Talk With OPA Official

Leaders in New England's wholesale and retail food industry will meet at the Parker House next Wednesday, March 22, when Jean F. Carroll, Chief of OPA's Food Price Division, Washington, D. C., will discuss price control matters. The meeting is sponsored by the New England Wholesale Food Distributors' Association, with J. H. Long, its President, presiding.

Among invited guests will be members of the Association, comprising heads of New England's leading wholesale food distributing companies, officers and members of the Boston Food Brokers' Association, officers of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, and of the Massachusetts Retail Grocer's and Provision Dealers' Association.

The New England Wholesale Food Distributors' Association is said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the United States. It was organized in 1874 for the prime purpose of co-ordinating and facilitating the distribution of foods throughout the New England States.

Through the years, the Association has tried and succeeded in its efforts to secure better quality, larger quantities, and smoother handling of foods from the ends of the earth down through the channels of wholesaler and retailer to the ultimate consumer. It has succeeded in a great degree in its efforts to bring about better packer-jobber-retailer trade relations.

During the present emergency, as in all past emergencies, the Association has endeavored to analyze the tremendous number of food regulations issued by Washington, and to pass its interpretations along to the trade in simplified form.

Mr. Carroll, speaker of the evening, is one of the top-ranking officials in the National Food Price program, being chief of the entire Division. Long associated with the internationally known Kroger Stores, Mr. Carroll has spent a lifetime in the food industry. He is making one of his infrequent departures from the Capital to keep his promise to discuss price control matters with leaders in New England's food industry here next week.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons become valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Tax Office Relaxes; April Form Near

With the 1943 Federal income tax return out of the way, as far as the public is concerned, and more than $95,500,000 deposited thus far, Collector Denis W. Delaney's staff resumed the 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. hours at the Milk Street headquarters today. The staff of experts expect that nearly a year will be taken to complete the audit of the returns.

But another form is just around the corner for the public. It is the estimated income form for 1944, and the deadline for filing it is April 15. The new form is expected to be made public Sunday and go into the mail immediately. It is designed to put all those who have any income not affected by the withholding law, on the pay-as-you-go basis.

Accountants to Convene

"War Contract Re-Pricing and Business Reserves for Postwar Survival" was the subject of a talk given last night at the Hotel Vendome by Mark S. Massel, Consultant in the Office of the Assistant Director for Pricing, Purchases Division, Headquarters Army Service Forces, Washington, D. C. Mr. Massel's appearance was sponsored by the Boston chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

French Lawyer Fought King for Haile Selassie

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A colorful role in international affairs during the past few years has been that of Capt. Paul Weill, the quiet man in French Army uniform who spoke at last night's France Forever concert in Jordan Hall.

A volunteer of both world wars, member of the Legion of Honor, recipient of the Croix de Guerre, the Medaille Militaire and the British Military Medal; he was Haile Selassie's lawyer versus one Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy.

Attorney at Law of the Appellate Court of Paris—the French equivalent of Supreme Court—he has for the third time taken his rank as captain and is about to enter the combat again, with the Fighting French forces. Interviewed at the Boston office of France Forever, the organization of French citizens in the United States and their American sympathizers, he said he had just returned from a military mission to Martinique.

Shops Empty, Hearts Full

Any one who goes there with a pencil, lipstick, cake of soap, thread or needles, he added, is regarded as "Father Christmas." The shops he found quite empty, "But if there's nothing in the shops, there's something in their hearts. They are overjoyed at being free again," at being once more part of France and the Republic.

Discussing the capital penalty imposed at Algiers on Pierre Pucheu, in the first of the political trials of traitors, he said it may seem difficult to understand over here, where things can still be done without passion, "but it cannot be viewed in that detached way by people who have seen thousands of their neighbors and their kinsmen taken as hostages."

The name of Pucheu, he went on, "makes French people shudder with horror." While the sentence may have been passed "in passion," Pucheu nevertheless, he said, was guilty of so many crimes that were punishable by execution that even under Clemenceau, for example, he could have been condemned 20 times over, and if he had not been brought to trial at this time it would have broken the spirit of the people. It would have encouraged the traitors at Vichy to continue their brutal methods of collaboration.

Before he became Minister of the Interior, before the war, he recalled, Pucheu was a leader in the group that was dealing with the Germans.

He spoke warmly of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's opposition to the Vichy surrender and the hope he had furnished to self-respecting Frenchmen of maintaining their honor. General de Gaulle, he explained, is looked upon by members of France Forever and other Free French people as a kind of prime minister or chosen president of the Republic, pro tem.

Confers with Haile Selassie

When the King of Italy proclaimed himself Emperor of Abyssinia, Captain Weill, as a lawyer, was engaged by Emperor Haile Selassie, exiled in England, to handle the case concerning the railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland. The shares of the railway were in the name of the "Emperor of Abyssinia," and Haile Selassie contested Italy's claim.

Since a French "avocat" does nothing by proxy, Captain Weill went to London to verify the fact that Haile Selassie had entrusted him with his interests and was received in an embassy somewhat dilapidated and shorn of furniture. It was a moving interview, he said.

The Ethiopian Emperor he described as a man of fine and sensitive features, slight of stature but most dignified and impressive. Though His Imperial Majesty spoke excellent French the conversation was carried on through an interpreter, whose French was inferior to his employer's.

The point of that was that an emperor cannot be permitted to make a mistake, in Ethiopian affairs, but if the interpreter makes a mistake it is not so serious. So the attorney spoke to the Emperor in French, and the Emperor answered in Aramaic, which the interpreter translated into French for the attorney.

The war, of course, interfered with the case, but the settlement now, as Captain Weill conceded, will not be difficult. "The King of Italy may not know whether he still is King of Italy or not, but he knows he is not King of Abyssinia."

Output of Ordnance Praised By Chief of Boston District

War Activities in New England

"Too late and too little" is an outmoded expression that will never be applied to General Eisenhower's invasion army equipped with more battle tools, automotive transportation, and spare parts that any army in world history, Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, commander of the Boston Ordnance District, declared today.

Accustomed to doing things in a big way, Americans have poured so much equipment into the invasion army's reserves that the sheer excess of power should bring complete victory, the Commander indicated. Yet the drains of modern warfare are so great that despite the immense stocks on hand, the Lieutenant Colonel believed that the call for replacements and spare parts will strike urgently back at the doors of many ordnance factories.

Colonel Stone pointed out that excess is better than scarcity. To illustrate, he referred to the tons of tire chains sent to Africa for desert battles. The chains were scarcely ever used there, he said, but they practically saved the Fifth Army in Italy when it became bogged down in mud.

In Sicily, German gasoline had to be used in American cars to seize an advantage. The gas ruined the carburetors. "But it didn't matter," he said, "as long as ordnance could deliver replacements."

Youths Examined

Hundreds of 17-year-old youths took a unique type of Army examination yesterday intended to qualify them for specialized training preliminary to becoming officers. There were about 1,000 boys in Boston High Schools to take a quiz of 180 questions covering various fields of education.

Spars Leave

Forty-one Spars had breakfast this morning aboard the Sparship Brandon (Brandon Hotel) on Beacon Street, following which they left for Palm Beach, Fla., from the South Station at noon.

This was the last civilian breakfast for the Spars, most of whom came from communities in Greater Boston. From the Brandon they proceeded by troop transport to the South Station. Of the 40 new Spars, 15 come from families with at least three immediate relatives already serving in the armed forces.

College Training

Twenty-nine men came from active duty with the fleet today to begin an educational program at Williams College.

From landings at Casablanca, dive bombing in the Malay Straits and shooting down German planes to a desk at Williams is a long trek, so between classes there is plenty of experiences to exchange in some of the liveliest conversations heard in these parts for some time.

One of the candidates for V-12 college training was part of a "lost convoy" of four merchant ships marooned near Archangel in Russia last year. He has vivid stories to tell of the Americans playing baseball with a gunner's glove for a catcher's mitt, a baseball made of rubber boots and twine and bats carved by hand from Russian trees.

Taft to Answer Toast of Irish

A member of the State Department and son of former President Taft, Charles P. Taft, will be among speakers on the evening program of the Charitable Irish Society which will celebrate its 207th anniversary at a dinner on Evacuation Day night, tomorrow, at the Copley-Plaza.

Mr. Taft will answer to the toast, "The United States of America." His father as President of the United States responded to this toast on the 175th Anniversary Dinner of the Society at the Hotel Somerset on March 17, 1912, and was elected an honorary member of the Society.

Governor Saltonstall will respond to a toast on "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Mayor Tobin to one on "The City of Boston," and the Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Auxiliary Bishop of the archdiocese of Boston, will answer a toast on "The Day We Celebrate."

4 New Englanders Get Flying Cross

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Four New Englanders are among more than 85 officers and enlisted men of the United States 13th Air Force awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the War Department announced today.

Staff Sergeant Joseph Horvath, of Bridgeport, Conn., received posthumously the Distinguished Flying Cross and one bronze oak leaf cluster. He was reported killed in action Oct. 6, 1943.

Distinguished Flying Crosses also were awarded the following men:

Technical Sergeant Jacob Sholfet, of Sharon, Conn.

First Lieutenant George T. White, of Brookline, Mass.

Staff Sergeant Joseph G. Jaffe, of Providence, R. I.

Museum to Give Victory Concert

Next Sunday's free Victory Concert at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, incorrectly announced yesterday, will be given by Jean Bedetti, cellist; Felix Fox, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist.

At three, Robert Paul Dart will give a gallery talk on 1,500 years of Chinese painting. The children's program at that hour will consist of talks by Miss Alfrieda Mosher on children's games of France, Switzerland, Norway, and Poland, interspersed with folk dances in peasant costume by the dance group of the International Institute, under the direction of Mme. Letitia Brugnani.

Boston Public Library Notes Sharp Decrease in Patronage

A sharp decrease in the number of persons patronizing the Boston Public Library during the past five years was noted today by Milton E. Lord, Director, before the City Council Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Lord said that the circulation of books from the Library has dropped about one-third since 1938, although some 3,000,000 books are loaned to the public each year. He said this drop was typical throughout all libraries in other large cities.

The decrease in the patronage of libraries, he said, is due in large respect to the number of men who have left the city for the armed forces.

Fiction books, he said, have been in less demand, while there has been an increase in the demand for technical and scientific books. On the other hand, Mr. Lord told the Committee, book dealers last year enjoyed the biggest business in history. Mr. Lord attributed this to several reasons; one that people don't have the time to visit libraries, and the other that they have more money to purchase books for their home libraries.

Mr. Lord told the Committee that James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner, at the request of the Trustees of the Library, had made an inspection of the central library and all branches and had recommended changes and alterations which would provide a great margin of safety in case of fire or stampede. The cost is estimated at $22,000. This would cover the rehanging of all doors in the central library, which now open inward, and also the installation of a handrail on the main stairway as well as additional exit signs.

Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly also made a similar inspection and recommended the installation of a fire alarm system and the placing of firefighting equipment throughout the building.

In their budget, the Trustees asked for $63,000 for their regular routine repairs and were allowed $19,000 by the Mayor and the Budget Commission. Mr. Lord said that if the recommendations of the Building Commissioner and Fire Commissioner were carried out, it would be necessary for the Trustees to request additional money.

Chinese Official To Be Dinner Guest

Kung Shou Wang, recently appointed Chinese vice-consul to Boston, will be guest of honor and speaker at a dinner on March 28, at 7 p. m., in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, under the auspices of the Chinese-American Women's Division of United China Relief, Inc. Invitations may be obtained at the China Shop, 367 Boylston Street.

So Yong, Chinese actress, will present a monodrama entitled "Out From the Inner Apartments."

Half Century With New Haven

West Roxbury Man Awarded Diamond Pin

Kilian C. Hoefler, middle, of West Roxbury, Assistant General Foreman of the New Haven Railroad's Readville Shops, was presented a diamond pin today at ceremonies in the South Station offices of Vice-President R. L. Pearson, left. Superintendent Francis Whitaker of Readville Shops, right, made the presentation. Mr. Hoefler began work for the New Haven in March, 1894.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," by Zoe Akins. Starring Billie Burke and Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wesdesdays and Fridays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Copley-Plaza, Oval Room—Lecture recital with a discussion of this week's Symphony program by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:55, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"The Purple Heart." Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Gal." Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial — "Hat-Check Honey." Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 11:21 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Turhan Bey. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:36, 6:39, 9:52.

Kenmore—"Love Affair," Charles Boyer, Irene Dunn. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Go West," Marx Brothers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes, Lynn Merrick. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Modern—"Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 9:20 a. m. 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 10:48 a. m., 1:53, 4:58, 7:45, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:32, 3:37, 6:42, 9:13.

Scollay—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Sweden's Middle Road," "Grandfather's Follies," "A Day in Death Valley," "Water Wisdom," "Wartime Stories," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern, Joan Blondell, Marsha Hunt. 12:50, 4, 6:55, 10. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter, Lynn Merrick. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:45.

Telepix—"Sweden," "Pete Smith's Water Wisdom," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Grandfather's Follies," "Tannhauser by the Philharmonic," "Cassino Abbey Bombed," cartoons. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympic—"The Miracle of Morgan's Creek." 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Government Girl," 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Donald Woods. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly, Pierre Aumont.

Regent: "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Whistling In Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly.

Coolidge Corner: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Swing Out the Blues," Lynn Merrick.

Cleveland Circle: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Girl From Monterey," Armida, Edgar Kennedy. 2, 8.

University: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "The March of Time," 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Warrick. "Tarzan's Triumph," Johnny Weissmuller.

Codman Square: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:30, 6:45, 9.

Park: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Southern.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 8:15. "Prairie Chickens," Jean Rogers. 4:10, 10:05.

MALDEN—Granada: "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04. "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:53, 6:06, 9:19.

Mystic: "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke. 1:55, 7, 10:05. "The North Star," Dana Andrews, Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. 3:05, 8:15.

Maplewood: "The Falcon and the Coeds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2:02, 8:02. "Fixed Wife," Robert Paige, Louise Allbritton. 3:36, 9:36.

Strand: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. 3:15, 8:30. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal.

Fellsway: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. Selected Shorts.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

NATICK—Colonial: "Old Acquantince," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

NEWTON — Paramount: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "One Night in Paris," John Lodge, J. Marion. "Hitler Dead or Alive." Stage Show. 2, 8.

Strand: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. "Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway.

Coolidge: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "The Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

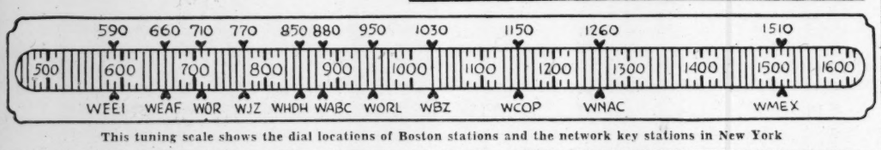
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Music in Variety	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News: Hollywood	Speaker: Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry, Jamboree
3:45	'Help Wanted": Int	Speaker: Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee	Popular Music Program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Julia Sanderson Comments: variety show	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45	Interview: Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'		Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News: Earl Hines' Orch
5:15	Follies: Music	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	American Women	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News.	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Music
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Briggs & Saltm'n, pianos	"Digest": Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News: 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Studio Interviews	Fred Waring's Orch.	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Dinner Salon	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	R. Salinger, news: Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Com Favorites
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Traveler": J. E. Brown	Fred Lang, news	Musical Com Favorites
8:00	Suspense: Laird	Watch the World Go By	**Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; Hanley Stafford**	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15	Cregar: 'Clarence"	'Lum 'n' Abner"	**America's Town Meeting:**	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	**America's Town Meeting:**	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley: News	**"Should United States**	**starring Dickie Jones.**	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Amateur program	**'Government Develop For'gn Oil Resources?"**	**Music Hall: Bob Crosby; guest, Bob Burns**	Gabriel Heatter, news.	**Classical Album: Haydn. Symphony No. 101 in D major**
9:15				"Believe It or Not"	
9:30	**Dinah Shore Show;**	Jan Garber's Orchestra	**Joan Davis; J. Haley; show; Alan Ladd**	**'Ask Your OPA': Round-table: Com'unity Prices**	
9:45	**'William & Mary'**	Dance orchestra: drama			**Classical Album**
10:00	"The First Line":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Abbott & Costello:	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Wm. Lang: Dance orch.	guest: Kate Smith	Biographical Sketches	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	**Harry Cool: Kay**	The Symphonette, with	**March of Time: drama;**	Network speakers	Artie Shaw's Orch.
10:45	**Armen, songs: Or.**	M. Piastro, conductor	**music; guest speakers**	Parade; Music; Weather	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:00	News: Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; "Off Record"	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	**"Viva America";**	Fishermen's program	**Music of New World:**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	**Fernando Alvarez**	Dance orchestra: News	**"California Missions"**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah": News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**School of the Air:**	Breakfast Club	Talk; Church in Wild'd	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**This Living World**	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	"Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories.	Music; Old-Time songs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Child'n	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow": dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	"Irish Societies Pgm"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	**Flower Show: C De Suze**	News service	"Dude Ranch": News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama: music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Orchestra; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	'Mary Foster": sketch	'Luncheon With Lopez'	'St. Patrick's Day Pgm'
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program		Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light": drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Bette Crocker, talk	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Russell Richmond, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program:	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Music; talks	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45	Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Les Brown's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Follies: Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell": sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Red Cross Pgm.
6:15	Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Gingerbread House'	Nero Wolfe": drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade'; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	**Roundtable: 'Tomorrow's**	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry, comment.	**Roads Planned Today'**	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	**Veronica Lake;**	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	**drama; Abbott &**	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates	**'Freedom of Opportunity': drama; guests**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	**Costello: News**	var. show; Interviews	soloist; orchestra		Basketball game
9:00	**"It Pays to Be Ignorant": comedy**	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Inter.: Witold Malcuzynski; Dorothy Maynor, Negro Spirituals**
9:15		"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	'People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; quiz;	
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, m.c.	
10:00	Moore-Durante Variety show	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	**Amos 'n' Andy, comedy**	Network sports	News service
10:15	**Top of the Evening**	The Symphonette, with	**Amos 'n' Andy, comedy**	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	M. Piastro, conductor	Spts; Constance Bennett	Network sports	News service
10:45	**Stage Door Canteen**		**Sen R M La Follette, Jr**	Network sports	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Allen Roth's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance Orch.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	'Midnight Matinee': St.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Patrick's Day Program	Day's End; News

Stage and Screen News—'France Forever' Benefit Concert

Plays in Prospect

Chicken Every Sunday—At the Plymouth beginning Monday, dramatization by Julius and Philip Epstein of a novel by Rosemary Taylor about life in a boarding house in Tucson, Ariz., about 40 years ago. Mary Philips, Rhys Williams, Frank H. Thomas, and Katherine Squire head the cast.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial beginning Monday evening. Fourth engagement of Joseph Kesselring's comedy-melodrama with Bela Lugosi to play the principal role for the first time here. Jack Whiting, Jean Adair and Ruth McDevitt will be among the featured players.

Pretty Little Parlor—At the Wilbur, beginning Tuesday, March 28. New play by Claiborne Foster, featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer, presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. Stewart Chaney is designing the setting and Mr. Bellamy is directing. The supporting cast includes Augusta Dabney, Marilyn Erskine, Paul Parks, Nels Roberts, and Walter Kelly.

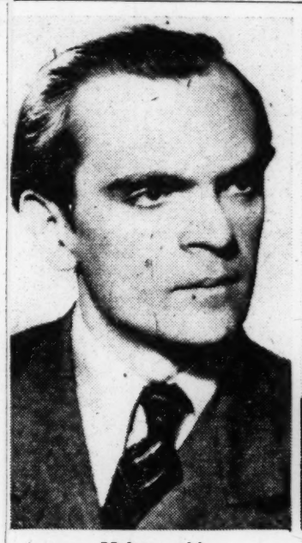
Allah Be Praised—At the Shubert, beginning Tuesday, March 28, new musical comedy with book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., and songs by Donald Walker and Baldwin Bergerson. The cast includes Patricia Morison, Mary Jane Walsh, John Hoysradt, Joyce Mathews, Milada Mlanova, and Jimmy Gardiner. Robert H. Gordon is staging the production for Alfred Bloomingdale. Scenery is designed by George Jenkins, choreography by Jack Cole, costumes by Miles White.

Sheppey—At the Colonial beginning Monday, April 3. Somerset Maugham's play, originally produced in London in 1933, presented by Jacques Chambrun with Edmund Gwenn heading a cast that includes Barbara Everest, Victor Beecroft, Doris Patston, Viola Keats, Frances Heflin, Gerald Savory, Anthony Kemble-Cooper, Harry Sothern, Cathleen Cordell, and Alexander Clark. Sir Cedric Hardwicke will direct and Watson Barratt will design the settings.

Decision — At the Copley beginning April 10. New company presented by Edward Choate in Edward Chodorov's play, warning of the dangers of fascism on the home front. The cast will include Janet Tyler, Judy Abbott, Stacy Harris, James Todd, Bertha Powell, Myra Winslow, Mitchell Harris, Coburn Goodwin, Mary Alice Baker, and Edward Forbes.

Dream with Music—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, April 17. New musical comedy with Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham, June Knight, and Leonard Elliott in the cast; produced by Richard Kollmar; book by Dorothy Kilgallen, Sidney Sheldon and Ben Roberts; score by Buck Warnick; and lyrics by Edward Eager.

A Connecticut Yankee—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, April 17. Revival of the Fields, Rodgers & Hart musical comedy, with Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran heading the cast, as the fifth offering in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society list. The production is shortly to conclude a run in New York.



Malcuzynski

Who will give his first Boston recital Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall.

William Kapell

Playing in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, March 26.

Possibly Miss Cornell

A short spring tour of Katharine Cornell's current production, "Lovers and Friends," is being considered, with visits possible in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Raymond Massey, who has been co-starring with Miss Cornell, drops out of the cast Monday to fulfill contracts in Hollywood. Henry Daniell, who has been playing one of the supporting roles, will move up into Mr. Massey's part, and Arthur Margetson will take Mr. Daniell's role.

To Salute Brighton High

Brighton High School will be saluted at Loew's State Theater Friday evening. A special program of entertainment will be presented in co-operation with the student body of the school.

'War Birds' at Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will include "War Birds," a film about pigeons; Eric Blore in "Caribbean Cruise"; a film on modern prisons; "Merchant Marine Band"; "Puppetoon"; "Furlough Fun"; "Popeye"; a film of the Anzio beachhead fighting; and newsreels.

John Wayne is to be starred by RKO-Radio in "Tall in the Saddle," a screen version of Gordon Young's story.

'Nine Girls' on Screen

"Nine Girls," the new film at the RKO Boston beginning today, seems to be a mystery melodrama about the murder of the sorority member. Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes, and Jinx Falkenburg are in the cast. On the stage are Martha Raye, Condos Brothers, Roy Smeck, Three Swifts, and the Winters Sisters.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. KGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—5:00 p. m.—Coldstream Guards Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6.00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.53 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World-Perspective," H. V. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—John Watts Songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Concerts to Come

The Handel and Haydn Society, Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor will present Bach's Passion according to St. Matthew, in Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, March 26. The soloists will be Jeanne Dusseau, soprano; Martha Lipton, contralto; Harold Haugh, tenor; Edwin Charles Steffe, baritone, and Douglass Biddison, bass. A boy choir and 65 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist.

★ ★ ★

Goldovsky on the Opera

Verdi's "Masked Ball" is the subject of Boris Goldovsky's first talk on the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera season, to be given in the Sheraton Room of the Copley Plaza Hotel on Tuesday, March 21, at 4:30 o'clock. The seven talks, or "Operalogues," take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays through March, with the last two marked for Monday, April 3, and Thursday, April 6. Mr. Goldovsky's next Symphony Luncheon is billed for Friday, March 17, at 12:15, the Copley Plaza; his subject, Rimsky-Korsakov.

★ ★ ★

Edith Stearns Recital

Edith Stearns will give a piano recital at the Little Theater 84 Exeter Street, on March 20, at 8 p. m. Miss Stearns is a Chickering Prize winner, soloist with the Boston University Symphony as well as at the "Pops," a graduate of the Boston University College of Music and now a member of the faculty. The public is invited.

★ ★ ★

Conservatory Opera

Students of the Opera School of the New England Conservatory of Music are presenting Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," in Recital Hall on Friday evening, March 31, and Saturday afternoon and evening, April 1, under the direction of Boris Goldovsky. The performances are arranged by a committee consisting of Wallace Goodrich, chairman, Mrs. Jeska Swartz Morse, Mrs. Quincy Porter, Mrs. Edward A. Taft, Henry S. Grew, and G. Wallace Woodworth. Proceeds go to the Opera School's scholarship fund.

★ ★ ★

Trapp Singers

The Trapp Family Singers, returning to Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, April 2, will give an Easter program, as follows:

Regina coeli laetare.....Aichinger
Vere languores.....Lotti
Jesu, Salvator mundi.....Monegal
The Lord is my shepherd.....Schubert
"Morning Comes".....Mozart
Three songs for women's chorus (Op. 44).....Brahms
Daughter of Zion, Now Rejoice....Handel
Es gingen drei heilige Frauen, arr. by.....Wasner
Russian Easter Carol, arr. by.....Shaw
Carol from 1623, arr. by.....Wasner

Symphony Players Take Part, With Collins for Vocalist

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, won the approval of a discriminating jury, singing at the France Forever reunion in Jordan Hall last evening. The applause of so many listeners representing the French colony, if the phrase goes without objection, of Boston, ought to mean something at the opening of his career on the concert platform.

He presented as his part of the program, with Leo Litwin assisting at the piano, an aria from Lulli, along with a couple of songs out of the Fauré and Duparc repertories which every recitalist of French pretensions keeps on hand for instant use; and then for a wind-up the Aria, "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Hérodiade." It was the Massenet scene that got him the vote of the house. A test, and a successful meeting of it.

A neat triumph for Louis Speyer, who arranged the benefit, was a performance of the Beethoven Trio for two oboes and English horn, op. 87, Mr. Speyer playing first oboe, Jean Devergie playing second, and Joseph Lukatsky playing English horn. It is a fortunate experience for anyone to hear a piece of the sort even once; for it stands to most persons only as an item in publishers' catalogues or as something mentioned in the cyclopedia or the musical dictionary. Artists like the three who interpreted it on this occasion are found nowhere but in art centers of surpassing standards; nor do audiences exist in every town to want such an example of oddity and preciosity.

A highly pleasurable quarter of an hour was provided by Jean Bedetti, violoncellist, and Félix Fox, pianist, in a study of the Saint-Saëns Sonata No. 1 in C minor for cello and piano. Add a meditative piece by Fauré and a showy one by Chopin for cello and piano, Mr. Litwin accompanying, and that completed Mr. Bedetti's contribution.

Boston Symphony men in numbers sufficient to shape up a chamber orchestra performed under Mr. Speyer's direction a Suite by D'Indy to open and a Divertissement by Ibert to close. Mid-program, Capt. Paul Weill, French Army, made an address in English for the cause of democracy and Allied victory.

Dance and Sports

The Bouvé-Boston School of Physical Education will give its annual demonstration of sports and dances in the Cousens Gymnasium of Tufts College, Wednesday evening, April 5. The dances, under direction of Pauline Chellis, will include cowboy, tap and modern styles.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 249 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sunday, 1:

Nazi Armies Lose Grip on Ukraine

Continued from Page 1

sole Nazi force that has remained static is mixed German and Rumanian garrison of the Crimea. But this appears to be due less to any intrinsic strength on their part than to the circumstance that the Red Army, busy with other more important jobs, was content to leave the cleaning out of the Crimea until the proper time. Although it is long since the Crimea was last mentioned in a Soviet communiqué, there are indications the Axis forces there have not much time left in which to enjoy the pleasant subtropical climate of this Russian Riviera.

Already the capture of Kherson gives the Russian Black Sea fleet a convenient base from which to harrass the garrison's sole remaining communication line—the Black Sea route to Odessa.

When the attack on the Crimea comes, it will doubtless be launched from many sides at once—by sea and by land across the Perekop Isthmus and from the tip of the Kerch Peninsula where the Russians have long maintained a bridgehead. In addition, paratroop landings can be made in collaboration with Crimean partisans.

A recently significant little item appeared in the press announcing that ice had broken in the mouth of the Don and navigation had been resumed in the Azov Sea, which deprives the garrison of its natural flank protection.

The outcome of such offensive is virtually a foregone conclusion—the garrison will be faced with the bleak choice either of resisting to the last man, wholesale surrender as at Cap Bon, or an attempt to stage a German "Dunkirk." The last alternative is beset by serious difficulties, especially if the Russians take Nikolaev, for instead of hugging the coastline as hitherto, shipping from the Crimea—consisting mainly of fast diesel-driven barges—will have to circle out to open sea, becoming easy targets for submarines, destroyers, and the air arm of the Red Navy, which has never yielded its supremacy on the Black Sea.

Foreign Bureau Set Up by OWI

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The foreign sources division of the Office of War Information, which distributes foreign news to American press services and newspapers, was elevated yesterday to Bureau status because of "current and anticipated increases in the quantity of news from foreign sources."

The Foreign News Bureau, as it now is designated, will continue under direction of Matthew Gordon, former news editor of Columbia Broadcasting System. Emanual Freedman, on leave from the cable desk of the New York Times, is assistant chief.

"The Bureau shall aid American news-gathering media in exposing enemy propaganda efforts and in securing maximum information on the war, within the limits of military security," said OWI Director Elmer Davis's order setting up the Bureau.

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Philadelphia • St. Louis • Baltimore
Detroit • Brooklyn

Richman Brothers

CLOTHING STYLES ARE NOT FROZEN

It's Spring again—time to step out in fresh, new clothes. Yes, we have them as always. There's been no "freeze" in our creative ability or in our customary good taste.

Planning far ahead, we've assembled a large selection of truly beautiful fabrics and models. Only our quality and our prices remain unchanged.

If you're tired of hearing, "sorry, we do not have it," come to Richman's. See what big buying resources and tailoring facilities can accomplish in producing fine clothes, good selections, outstanding values.

STANDARD QUALITY SUITS AND TOPCOATS *Still* $24.50

SUPER QUALITY SUITS AND TOPCOATS *Still* $29.50

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa., Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

Weary Marine Still Going Strong

Associated Press from Marine Corps

Marine Returns After 19 Days of Battle in Far East

After 19 days of scorching battle on the front lines on Cape Gloucester, Marine Private First Class George C. Miller of Jersey City, N. J., returns down a muddy jungle trail carrying a machine gun on his shoulder, and still ready to handle about any situation to come up.

Campaign at Bougainville Bursts Into Full Flame

Continued from Page 1

ern extremities of the island, the Japanese are estimated to have concentrated at least two regiments, possibly the majority of its remaining effective mobile fighting forces on Bougainville.

Veteran Divisions

The two American divisions which are defending the Allied position on Empress Augusta Bay have had experience in Solomons jungle fighting, one during the New Georgia campaign and the other on Guadalcanal. Moreover, their combined weight probably outnumbers the enemy attackers by at least three to one.

Defensive emplacements which surround the perimeter, moreover, are about as elaborate and effective as could be expected after four months' tenure. Barbed wire and mine fields, supported by machine-gun positions to cover any possible break-through already have resulted in the destruction of more than a tenth of the estimated number of enemy attackers.

Though the Japanese have thrown their entire weight against these defenses and even managed on one occasion to effect a temporary break-through, the perimeter has been quickly re-established.

Considering that the Japanese on Bougainville now are completely isolated, the attack takes on the familiar aspect of a fanatical last-ditch stand. It undoubtedly will furnish the finale for the long Solomons campaign which began 20 months ago when the Allies invaded Guadalcanal.

Draft Breaks Up Famous Quartet

PHILADELPHIA, March 16 (AP)—The draft has broken up the famed Curtis string quartet that averaged 70 concerts annually for 16 seasons, toured Europe three times, played at the White House, and was selected as representative of American music at King George V's silver jubilee in 1935.

The men had been together since they were students in the Curtis Institute of Music. When they married, they all moved into houses on the same street. Last week they were called together for their preinduction physicals.

Max Aronoff, viola; Orlando Cole, cello, and Charles Jaffe, second violin, were rejected, but Jascha Brodsky, first violin, was accepted. The quartet today decided to disband because of difficulty of finding a man to replace Brodsky.

Roosevelt Calls on Finland To Drop Ties With Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—In a direct appeal to the Finnish people to end its "hateful partnership" with Germany, President Roosevelt today issued a formal statement that was radiocast directly to Finland and Scandinavia.

After Britain had urged Finland to accept Soviet Russia's armistice terms or "court national disaster," the American appeal followed the Finnish Parliament's vote yesterday which was interpreted as rejecting the Soviet terms.

The President's statement said:

"It has always seemed odd to me and to the people of the United States to find Finland a partner of Nazi Germany, fighting side by side with the sworn enemies of our civilization.

"The Finnish people now have a chance to withdraw from this hateful partnership. The longer they stay at Germany's side the more sorrow and suffering is bound to come to them. I think I can speak for all Americans when I say that we sincerely hope Finland will now take the opportunity to disassociate herself from Germany."

Finland's Minister in Washington, Hjalmar Procope, was informed late yesterday that the United States Government "takes the gravest possible view" of his Government's rejection of Russian peace terms.

He was also advised not to rule out of his calculations the possibility of being "handed his papers"—a step which would mean severance of American relations with Finland.

This action was taken immediately after the State Department learned that the Finnish Parliament had rejected the second list of Russian peace terms. The initial negative decision of the Finnish Government and its approval by the Parliament came as a deep disappointment to Government officials here. There had been hope up to the last moment that the Finns would recognize the wisdom of taking Russia's peace terms now when they are moderate instead of later when they are bound to reflect Russian resentment over procrastination.

The Finnish reason for negative action is well known here. Those Finns who have advocated declining the Russian terms have based it on the argument that even if Russia wins the war in eastern Europe it will be so exhausted by the process that Finland's little army of 15 divisions will be strong enough to protect Finland's borders.

The State Department did not seriously believe that in the last analysis such an argument would be accepted by the Finnish Government. That it apparently has, came as a distinct shock and also a bitter disappointment here. There is still some slight hope until Saturday when the Russian peace offer expires. The stern warning given Mr. Procope was intended to bolster that hope.

Plans to Sweeten Paper Scrap Drive

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—A suggestion was advanced today, in the interest of helping the war effort, that mama unwrap the lavender and lace that binds her old love letters and scrap the ancient billets doux.

And if each of the nearly 2,000,000 clubwomen in Illinois—the number represented at a recent salvage meeting—were to follow the proposal, there would be an additional 231,000 pounds of vitally needed waste paper. At the meeting it was disclosed that each has an average of five love letters, each averaging two pages of high grade paper.

Jack R. Robinson, who represents the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association in the current salvage campaign, said 1,000 of these letters would weigh 20 pounds. For the nearly two million Illinois club women, providing each turned in an average of five letters, the contribution would be 190,000 pounds. The letters' envelopes would weigh an estimated 41,000 pounds.

Followed on a nation-wide scale, the added waste paper poundage would reach astronomical figures, association officials said.

Japanese Shift 3 Navy Officers

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—A Tokyo radiocast to Japanese areas today announced three personnel shifts in the Naval Air Force General Headquarters.

Vice Admiral Takeo Tada was named Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, replacing Rear Admiral Sanae Kosake, who was named Chief of the Education Section. Admiral Kosake in turn replaced Rear Admiral Nasaharu Arima, who was made a member of the General Headquarters Staff.

United States Government monitors recorded the radiocast.

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"North America" means Dependable Insurance

Ask your insurance agent or broker about "North America" Companies.

The oldest of these Companies, Insurance Company of North America, was founded in 1792. Its long record of serving the public well is reflected in the high standard of service rendered by all "North America" Companies—offering almost every type of insurance except life.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA COMPANIES

Colorado U. Head's Resignation Sought

DENVER, Colo., March 16 (AP)—The refusal of Dr. R. G. Gustavson, Acting President of Colorado University, to cancel a speech by Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, brought a demand from an American Legion National Committeeman last night that the State of Colorado should determine whether Dr. Gustavson should continue his connections with the school.

Benjamin C. Hilliard, Jr., of Denver, National Executive Committeeman, declared he would personally contact the University Board of Regents demanding an early session for the purpose of "determining Dr. Gustavson's future status at the University."

Mr. Bridges will speak today on "Labor and Political Action."

American Legion state officials demanded cancellation of the speech March 14, declaring "Bridges is noted for his un-American activities," and is "an alien Communist."

Dr. Gustavson said Mr. Bridges was invited in accordance with the University's policy of allowing speakers of all opinions to present their views.

More Groups Forced To File Tax Forms

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that labor unions and other tax-exempt organizations now required to file financial statements with the Government must submit their first information returns by May 15.

Applicable to an estimated 180,000 out of 280,000 tax-exempt groups, the provision written into the new tax law affects among others farm and co-operative organizations, building and loan associations and mutual savings banks in addition to labor bodies.

Most religious, charitable and educational organizations remain free of the filing requirement.

Forms calling for information on gross income, receipts and disbursements now are being prepared and will be available soon at internal revenue collectors' offices.

Fight Pushed On Gasoline 'Black Mart'

Continued from Page 1

front is the clue to the person who bought the counterfeit and exchanged it for gasoline. If the indorsement turns out to be a non-existent number, the filling-station operator is investigated to see if he has been selling gasoline without collecting ration stamps in exchange and buying "black market" coupons to cover his sales.

From him the trail leads to the source of the bogus currency—said to be the same organized underworld that trafficked in liquor in the '20s.

OPA, meanwhile, has taken specific steps to dry up "black market" sources of supply.

It has made R coupons invalid in city filling stations, thus tying these coupons down to the use for which they are issued—farm and construction machinery and other nonhighway equipment.

In large cities central-issuance centers for ration coupons have been set up. These are policed by armed guards 24 hours a day.

Numbered Coupons

Serially numbered strip coupons have been substituted for the old TT truck coupons which were riddled with counterfeits. Since March 1, all B and C coupons being issued also are serially numbered.

To prevent coupons from being used by car owners other than those to whom they were issued, OPA agents are checking at gasoline stations to see that they are all endorsed with rescinding of rations the penalty for noncompliance.

Counterfeit coupons have raised an especially serious problem in the East where motorists have been warned by Mr. Bowles that they must co-operate in curbing the "black market" or face a cut in their present meager gas ration.

Soybeans in Variety

There are about 2,000 varieties of soybeans grown throughout the world.

ARE YOU WORKING FOR THE RED CROSS?

HAVE YOU A JOB IN DEFENSE?

ARE YOU A BUSY HOMEBODY?

DO YOU PURSUE A CAREER?

USE ELIZABETH ARDEN'S

All-Day Foundation Cream

PUT IT ON AND FORGET IT!

No woman wants to fritter away precious moments repairing make-up several times a day in these busy times—yet every woman wants to look her best. How wonderful, then, to find a Foundation Cream that lets you remain as well-groomed as you were when you left your dressing table, gives you a dewy, luminous look, conceals blemishes and fine lines, holds your powder firm and even all day long!

Seven glorious shades—Natural, Rachel, Dark Rachel, Rose Rachel, Rose, Light or Dark Rosetta Bronze. 1.00 (plus tax)

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THE SWANK No. 4591 THE CROMWELL No. 4528

When You Put Your Best Foot Forward! $6.50-$8.50

If you're looking for a pair of shoes that will quickly distinguish you as a man with good taste and with a sense of value, join the Parade to your W. L. Douglas store. Come in and see them today; you're sure to find your favorite style included in our complete assortment of handsome shoes for Spring and year-'round wear!

Douglas "Down-to-the-Wood" construction assures you better fit, greater comfort.

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*Nashua, N. H. 144 Main St.
New Haven, Conn. 120 Church St.
*New Haven, Conn. 151 Orange St.
*Pawtucket, R. I. 17 Broad St.
*Portland, Maine 553 Congress St.
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Other Stores in principal cities

*LADY DOUGLAS STYLES $5.45—$4.45—$3.45

Limited Scope of UNRRA Criticized

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—Critics on this side of the Atlantic are by no means convinced that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will enable the peoples of stricken countries "to help themselves," which, according to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, and Mr. Francis B. Sayre, UNRRA's diplomatic adviser, is the sole purpose of its existence.

While the good intentions of UNRRA's sponsors are not doubted, there is considerable misgiving about its proposed methods of tackling the problem of relief and rehabilitation, particularly the way in which relief and rehabilitation have been deliberately put into one compartment and reconstruction into another.

UNRRA Resolution No. 12 says that "no new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated but only rehabilitation," adding that "rehabilitation supplies are to consist of materials such as raw materials, machinery, and spare parts needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated territories and, within the scope of the Administration, the rehabilitation of public utilities and services so far as they can be repaired and restored to meet immediate basic needs."

Critics point out that though the production and transportation of relief supplies certainly will ameliorate conditions in stricken countries, it will not make those countries self-supporting, nor enable workers to earn wages with which to buy necessities of life.

The end of the war will find the whole economic system of the world upside down. Unless countries can get supplies of raw materials and machinery with which to start their industries, they will go on needing relief indefinitely. But UNRRA is forbidden to help. Nor is there, as yet, any other organization charged with this essential task.

In the recent parliamentary debate on this subject, one speaker suggested that it was necessary to impose a Supreme Economic Council on UNRRA, if postwar needs are to be met. Whereas UNRRA, as at present constituted, is forbidden to engage in industrial reconstruction, it is instructed to follow an opposite policy in the sphere of agriculture (Resolution 11). In other words, UNRRA is to help farmers to grow more and better food, but may not help anybody else to earn the wages with which to buy it.

This is scarcely in line with Mr. Sayre's dictum at Delaware, Ohio, on Feb. 14 that "UNRRA must not become a Santa Claus . . . UNRRA's real job will be to help people help themselves."

But his next sentence—that UNRRA will "enable them to produce their own relief goods"—looks like being only too true and for an uncomfortably long time unless some changes are made.

Political Threat Seen

There is still apprehension, voiced in many countries including the Soviet Union, that UNRRA may be used as a political weapon, thus preventing people from "helping themselves."

Mr. G. Strauss in the House of Commons debate in January, put the matter as follows: "We all remember the experiences at the end of the last war, when the provision of food was used as a most effective political weapon by the victors. Indeed, there is no weapon more effective.

Mr. Strauss by using the word "victors" was clearly thinking of political pressure exercised against the vanquished. But some of the governments of the occupied countries, and of the U. S. S. R. too, are apprehensive lest they should also be subjected to what Mr. Strauss called "political pressure" and Mr. Boothby termed "the use of UNRRA as a political instrument to secure the business interests of Great Britain and the United States."

Three major causes of this apprehension are firstly, that economic concessions will be exacted secretly as the price of relief; secondly, that foreign manufacturers will be able to flood the market of the stricken countries to the detriment of the home producer; thirdly, that governments of stricken countries will be forced to take goods they don't want, simply because one or more of the great powers wants to get rid of them.

Two Instances Cited

Only the future can show whether these fears are well or ill-founded. But two instances of the third danger already are being cited. First, the suggestion that the so-called "utility" suits which had been almost unsalable in Britain should be sold to UNRRA for the use of Europe's refugees.

This sounds reasonable—provided there is not too much of the "utility" clothes to be disposed of, and the distribution of "utility" suits does not hinder the recovery of the home clothing industry in countries to which the refugees belong. Great Britain wants to retain its high reputation for men's clothes, and so it is likely the British textile industry will see that a reasonable limit is set.

The second illustration concerns the so-called Nissen huts for military encampments. The American and British Governments will want to get rid of great numbers of these after the war, and it is reported that governments of occupied countries already are being pressed to take them.

But these governments consider the huts, which are made of metal, wholly unsuited to climates where there are extremes of heat and cold. Moreover, these countries want to start their own building industries as soon as possible, and to use local material for temporary accommodation. For example, houses of treated earth—expected to last 10 to 20 years—are being put up in thousands by the Russians in their devastated areas. Other countries want to use their own timber.

The potential recipients fear they will be asked to take Nissen huts or some other relief article, and that if they refuse, they will find it difficult to obtain other relief articles they cannot do without.

The fundamental question, however, is whether UNRRA represents all that the United Nations have to offer by way of a postwar economic policy.

If we are to have the general international economic policy referred to in the Atlantic Charter, why not start from the armistice? The longer the delay, the more difficult it will be to integrate the various parts of the planning. Some industries will begin to recover at once and will then resist being integrated.

It is clear that the methods adopted for dealing with relief, and the policy followed in dealing particularly with rehabilitation, will determine largely the course that future long-term reconstruction will take.

UNRRA however lays down definitely (Resolution 12) that "the task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is co-terminous with relief." And its sponsors, cited at the beginning of this article, have adopted the motto of helping people to help themselves, whereas the St. James's Palace Resolution (Sept. 24, 1941), following the Atlantic Charter, pledged the signatories not merely to help themselves but to help one another.

The second half of the earlier program still remains untouched.

UNRRA to Keep Out of Politics

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, March 16

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be kept strictly out of internal politics of countries in which it is called to administer relief after their liberation, Director Herbert H. Lehman said.

Mr. Lehman, former Governor of New York, arrived at Algiers en route to Cairo for conferences with military and civil officials.

with any authorized govern-

He said UNRRA would deal ment which was capable of administering all or part of its territory.

Light in Darkest Africa

Wide World

African Troops Get Home News

British native troops in Africa are kept in touch with what goes on at home and in the world through the news columns of Askari, the East African Command's newspaper for native troops. Its circulation is about 8,000, but what it says is known by many, many more by word of mouth.

Britain to Maintain Food Blockade

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—The British Government has again reaffirmed its conviction that the best solution to the problem of relieving famine conditions in occupied Europe is not to send food now but to bring the war to a close as quickly as possible.

Britain's policy was firmly restated by Lord Selbourne, Minister of Economic Warfare, in a reply to questions put in the House of Lords yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Horder.

The Archbishop, while disclaiming a desire to condemn the Government, declared that the extent of malnutrition in many countries was becoming grievous. He said he was assured that there was sufficient neutral shipping available to enable relief in the shape of vitamins and dried milk and he put in a special plea for Poland in this connection.

Lord Horder supported the Archbishop's plea with special emphasis on the case of Belgium, where, he said, undernourishment and malnutrition were having bad effects, particularly on women and children.

Replying for the Government, Lord Selbourne emphasized that in maintaining a blockade, Britain was choosing the lesser evil.

He reminded his questioners that every possible effort was being made to mitigate the force of the blockade. As an instance of this, he cited permission for the passage of such things as Portuguese fish to occupied countries.

The British Government has also made it plain to neutral countries that if they had received children or other refugees from other occupied countries, Britain would not object to these neutral countries importing more food in order to assist the refugees.

Lord Selbourne denied that the position in Belgium was as bad as the Government's critics had contended, and he produced figures which he claimed showed the situation was not as bad as that during the last war.

"If we were to establish a control of distribution so that supplies went to the people for whom they were intended, this would be perfectly valueless unless the basic ration could also be controlled," Lord Selbourne said. "The Germans, by reducing their basic ration, could nullify any supplementary ration."

He affirmed the Government's readiness to examine any suggestions to facilitate relief as long as they did not impair the war effort, but he concluded the British Government would do nothing which would prolong the war. The House of Lords as a whole indicated its full support of this policy.

Girl Scouts Give 'Check' For Service in War Work

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Three Girl Scouts, representing 850,000 members of their organization, gave President Roosevelt March 14 a "check" for 15,430,000 hours' service in war work.

The girls—Dorothy Clark of Troop 119, Washington, D. C.; Margery Black of Troop 44, Baltimore, and Neva Newton of Troop 1, Alexandria, Va.—made the presentation in celebration of the anniversary of the Girl Scout movement, founded in the United States on March 12, 1912.

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42 Washington Street, Boston
Ask about our Mortgage Plan for Residential Property
INTEREST BEGINS MARCH 21

Be comfortable with
GEORGE NEWHALL CO.'S
properly balanced
Foundation Shoes for women
Careful personal attention given with every fitting in this EXCLUSIVE RESTFUL SHOP
145 Tremont Street (over S. S. Pierce Co. store) Boston 11, Mass.
MEN'S SHOES
Stacy Adams and other well known makes of quality
George A. Newhall

IMPRESSIVE

1000 employees here—that's impressive; but so is the economy of our low rates!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO
HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK 19
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

ROGERS PEET • MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES

The outlook is good!

The headline of this advertisement was written by Parks-Chambers—one of the fine clothing stores in Atlanta, Georgia. They feature Rogers Peet Clothes. Here's what they went on to say:

"It makes one feel rather optimistic to have the moral support of a clothing manufacturer such as Rogers Peet—an organization which continues to hew to the line—a maker of fine clothes whose principles refuse to take advantage of wartimes to lower quality or workmanship.
"Men who have not worn Rogers Peet clothes may not sense its full significance. We hope, however, they will no longer postpone the satisfaction others already enjoy.
"Yes, the outlook is *good*—for us—for you, too. Try Rogers Peet clothes. None finer in America."

Thank you, Parks-Chambers, for such a fine tribute to the Rogers Peet way of keeping faith with its friends and customers!

Rogers Peet Company
Makers of Fine Clothes

Fifth Avenue at 41st Street New York 17, N. Y.
13th Street at Broadway New York 3, N. Y.
Warren Street at Broadway New York 7, N. Y.
Tremont St. at Bromfield St. Boston 8, Mass.

M. P.'s Act With Rare Accord In Bid to U. S. Congressmen

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 16—In Westminster today there is unusually warm and unanimous accord on one question—the invitation to United States Congressmen to visit Parliament in the near future.

Parliamentarians of all parties are enthusiastic over the prospect of the closer association of the two national legislatures envisaged in this visit. No better prelude to close working together in peace could be devised, it is felt here.

When the formal moving of the invitation was unanimously indorsed in both the House of Commons and Lords on March 14, both assemblies were reminded that whereas the history of this war shows unprecedented co-operation between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt between government departments, between military staffs, and between private organizations and individuals on both sides of the Atlantic, a weak link remains in the lack of direct contact between the two legislatures.

There is daily reminder here of this weak link as men and women of the United States forces mingle in Commons lobbies and in galleries listening to debates and as escorted parties of G. I.'s tour the historic precincts of Westminster.

United States Senators and Representatives too, it is felt here, would find if helpful to experience at firsthand this Westminster mixture of old and historical with the dynamic planning for a new and better postwar world which is going on in Britain. And vice versa, members of Parliament consider they would benefit from a personal peek into the Washington scene.

The enthusiasm Parliament feels for the exchange project is shown in Westminster by the unusual all-party lineup in support of the British invitation. Welsh Socialist Aneurin Bevan, one of the most consistent and bitterest attackers of the Churchill Government, sheathed his verbal stiletto to join Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Conservative, Liberal, and Independent members in formal speeding of the invitation to Washington.

Despite all the progress made in Anglo-American relations, it is recognized in responsible quarters in Britain that there still are many issues needing attention and that now is the best time for still greater efforts in an endeavor to clear them up. The presence in Britain of large numbers of American troops is the cause of countless rubs as well as advantages to Anglo-American understanding. And a first hand congressional view of the scene here today, it is believed, would be mutually beneficial.

New Nazi Flying Boat

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Reichmarshal Herman Göring's Der Adler, official organ of the Nazi Air Force, has printed pictures of a new German six-engine flying boat called the BY-222 Wiking and declared capable of carrying 100 men and full equipment.

Dividends to Equitable Policyholders Increased

* * *

THE CONTINUING PROGRESS made by The Equitable Society has made it possible to extend additional advantages and services to our policyholders.

Among these is an increase in the dividends to be paid to policyholders in 1944, applying to most types of individual policies.

This action reflects the favorable trend of mortality experience in recent years and the continued financial progress of the Society. During the past several years, the Society has been substantially strengthening surplus and reserves. This has now progressed to the point where it is felt that an increased distribution of dividends for 1944 can prudently be made.

A total of $33,000,000 has been apportioned for distribution this year as dividends on individual policies. This compares with $29,020,000 returned to policyholders in 1943. Including group insurance, the total amount set aside for dividends on December 31, 1943 is $41,400,000, compared with $36,802,000 on December 31, 1942.

* * *

EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR, an average of $587,000 in benefits was paid by the Society to Equitable families—a total of $214,388,000 in 1943. This included payments of $1,552,000 to the families of 547 members of our Armed Forces who died in service while protected by individual Equitable policies.

As a service to the nation, The Equitable has developed, through its group insurance facilities, a program of world-wide life insurance protection for civilian employees of the United States Government serving overseas. This gives the American serving his country as a civilian, protection comparable to that provided for members of the Armed Forces under National Service Life Insurance.

* * *

USING A PART of their current earnings to set up permanent protection for the future, thousands of far-sighted families throughout the nation created a total of $294,544,000 of new Equitable protection last year under individual policies. Equitable group life insurance increased $352,548,000 last year. In all, 3,050,000 persons now own $8,445,578,000 of Equitable life insurance—a record high.

* * *

DURING 1943, the Society's assets crossed the three billion dollar mark. The Society purchased $458,850,000 of U. S. Government securities last year, and at the end of 1943 owned $981,351,000 of such securities.

Today, Equitable funds are thus helping to speed victory through investments in the securities of the Government and American industries. And when the war is won, Equitable funds, directed into sound and diversified business enterprises throughout the country, will help industry provide jobs for our returning soldiers and for workers now making war equipment.

Thomas I. Parkinson
PRESIDENT

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
DECEMBER 31, 1943
A Mutual Company Incorporated under the Laws of New York State
Summary of Annual Statement filed with New York Insurance Department

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$ 103,842,520	Reserves for Policy and Contract Liabilities	$2,929,906,938
Bonds (including $6,097,354 on deposit with public authorities)		Policyholders' Prepaid Premiums	31,334,914
United States Government Bonds	981,351,263	Reserve for Taxes	8,259,000
Other Bonds	1,385,643,071	Miscellaneous Liabilities	7,752,904
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	41,924,906	1944 Dividend Apportionment	41,400,873
Common Stocks	811,895	Reserve for Unrealized Appreciation in Value of Non-Amortizable Bonds and Stocks (Excess of market or amortized value, whichever is lower, over ledger value)	13,196,504
Mortgage Loans	404,197,897		
Real Estate	69,678,852	Total Reserves and Other Liabilities	$3,032,071,133
Loans on Society's Policies	147,618,030	Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	153,641,252
Interest and Rentals Due and Accrued	28,274,672	Other Contingency Reserves	3,942,000
Premiums Receivable and Other Assets	26,311,277		
Total Admitted Assets	$3,189,654,385	Total Reserves, Other Liabilities and Surplus	$3,189,654,385

In accordance with requirements of law, all bonds subject to amortization are stated at their amortized value, all other bonds and stocks are valued at the market quotations furnished by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners or at amortized value (in the case of bonds), whichever is lower.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
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82 Devonshire Street

At home with the family of Richard R. Mann, Equitable policyholder of Columbus, Ohio

The future is bright for Dick Mann's family

Some time after the war is won, Dick and Bernadine Mann plan to build the house they've dreamed about ever since they were married.

Bernadine is eager for a modern kitchen. Dick wants a furnace he doesn't have to stoke. Seven-year-old Anita's desire is a big yard so she can have a dog, and five-year-old Shirley asks for "a swing that hangs from a tree." Richard Jr., age one, is too young to express an opinion, but he'll want plenty of room to romp in.

* * *

Right now, the Manns rent a house, in Columbus, Ohio. Dick is a war worker at the Capitol Manufacturing and Supply Co.

The Equitable insurance he owns is playing an important part in his plan for living. Dick himself was one of eleven children, and as he says, "We had plenty of hard times. When I started working, I made up my mind that, as far as possible, I'd see there were no rainy days for *my* family. Every family is entitled to security, and life insurance is the best way I know to get it."

* * *

The Manns look forward, some day, to "taking it easy." His wife says, "Dick and I were surprised to find how much retirement income for our older years, as well as protection now, we were able to arrange when we sat down with our Equitable agent and worked out a program combining our Social Security benefits, Dick's group insurance and his individual Equitable policies."

* * *

At the moment, little Anita says she is going to be a trained nurse when she grows up. One thing the Manns know is that whatever careers the children choose, there will be money available for their training.

"I never went to college, and neither did Bernadine, but you can bet our children are going to have the chance we missed," Dick says. "That's one important part of my Equitable program—an education fund for each of the youngsters. To us that's the American way—knowing your children will have a better opportunity than you had."

* * *

In the evening, when the baby has been put to bed, the Manns like to talk about their plans for the future. That new home they will build, "just a nice bus ride from Columbus"—the advantages they plan for their children—their own hopes for leisure some day.

Like so many other American families, these are the things the Manns are building toward, saving for, planning on.

YOU WILL ENJOY reading the story of Dick Mann's family in "YOUR POLICY"—The Equitable's illustrated annual report. This booklet also contains much *practical information*, with actual family programs worked out. Ask any Equitable agent for a copy, or write to the Home Office, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York.

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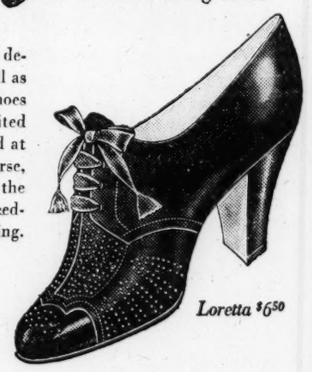
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Germans Plan Dniester Stand—Allies Battle Way Into Cassino

Continued from Page 1

Odessa while Nikolaev was virtually cut off from the Black Sea by Russian big guns covering Bug Lake below the city.

The Germans apparently were in danger of losing the most northern of the only two remaining railways in their hands which runs back into Bessarabia from Slobodzeya on the Odessa-Lwow line. The Russians said their troops were only 20 miles north of the junction.

The Army newspaper, Red Star, said Stormovik dive bombers were blasting a way for Marshal Konev's cavalry as it moves forward through the 62-mile gap on the western side of the Bug River. The Soviets were reported 20 miles beyond the river in some places.

Indications are that the Germans will try to make an all-out stand on the Dniester, and this should result in the most concerted defense since the Germans tried to halt the Red Army at the Dnieper.

Red Star dispatches reported the Germans were covering their retreat on the western side of the Bug with strong forces. Dispatches said Soviet troops crossed March 15 in the early morning. There is now a good-sized infantry army pushing forward over the rapidly expanding front.

The Russians cut the German divisions surrounded northeast of Nikolaev into small centers of resistance, Red Star said.

Red Army units pressing westward from Kherson are battering their way through the outer defenses of Nikolaev and are only 13 miles away at several places.

On the western end of the 500-mile Ukrainian front the Russians are exerting a stranglehold on Vinnitsa, where they are about six miles from the city on three sides.

Italy:

Allies Battling Way Into Cassino

Covered by a heavy artillery barrage, Fifth Army infantry and tanks plunged into the battered city of Cassino, but Allied headquarters said the advance was impeded by continuing German resistance and the ruins left by the March 15 record aerial bombardment.

The enormous destruction wrought by the weight of some 2,500 tons of bombs delayed Allied armor. From surrounding hills the Germans laid down heavy mortar fire on the town to hinder sappers struggling to clear the debris.

Steady progress was reported, however, both in the devastated city and in the hills to the northwest. As the troops drove into the piles of churned rubble left by history's most concentrated air attack, several hundred British and American artillery pieces pounded the enemy back.

On the beachhead below Rome, Allied ground forces also were on the move, taking two German defense points and holding them against forceful enemy counter-attacks.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, called the Cassino bombardment "a fumigation" and expressed the belief few enemy defenses were left intact.

On the basis of information available at headquarters, it was certain some Germans still were holding out in the immediate vicinity of Cassino but whether remnants remained in the town itself was not immediately determined. It was known, however, that there were many underground hideaways in the town.

At any rate, the Germans were obeying Hitler's orders that this key strongpoint on the way to Rome must be held at all costs and were fighting to the end, official reports indicated.

In the northwest hills where Allied infantry was penetrating, the Germans still hold many strong points immediately adjacent to the town. The enemy was reported fighting stubbornly from these points, many of which are concrete emplacements reinforced by steel plate similar to that used in tanks.

Lieut. Charles M. Keranen, an air support officer who observed the Cassino attack from the ground said:

"Just as the second wave of heavy bombers came into sight, I saw 20 German soldiers dash from a building at the south end of town. They were running like mad for some dugouts outside town."

In the 2,500 sorties sent against Cassino and other targets in Italy March 15, the Allied air forces lost six planes, it was announced officially.

Although Fifth Army forces on the beachhead threw back first enemy efforts to regain the two enemy strongpoints taken southwest of Carroceto, latest reports said fighting still was going on under harassing enemy artillery fire.

The Germans were said to be using a new "grappling device" in an effort to explode Allied mines along the beachhead perimeter.

By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of the Territory Around Cassino

View of the Italian city where the Allies are attempting to enter after the terriffic bombing launched against the place on the previous day.

U. S. Airmen Train Australian Crews

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 16

Air Minister Drakeford said today American specialists are training Australian air crews in Liberator heavy bomber technique and that all-RAAF bomber crews soon will be sceing combat action against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

Stimson Says:

Allied Objectives Attained in Italy

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, replying to recent criticism of slow progress in the Italian campaign, asserted that all of the broad startegic purposes of the Allies in Italy have been achcieved.

These objectives and achievements he listed as:

1. Opening of the Mediterranean to Allied shipping.
2. Knocking Italy out of the war as an Axis partner.
3. Seizure of air bases in Southern Italy.
4. Allied control of a large part of the Adriatic.
5. Indirect help to the Soviet winter campaign by pinning down 19 German divisions on the Italian front.
6. Inflicting casualties on German forces substantially in excess of Allied casualties.

Weather alone, the Secretary said, has caused slow progress in the mountainous area, with rain, snow, and mud bogging not only ground forces but aircraft. For instance, he said that the March 15 concentrated blasting of Cassino was planned for two weeks ago, but weather conditions delayed it.

Mr. Stimson said a complete report from the military command on the scene gives positive evidence that the Germany Army was using the Monte Cassino Abbey as part of its main defense line.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Bombers Strike At Germany Again

Bearing down on Southern Germany in great strength, United States heavy bombers struck another hard blow in quick succession to a record night attack by the RAF which hit Stuttgart, Munich, and other targets with more than 1,000 four-engined bombers carrying over 3,360 tons of bombs.

It was the United States Strategic Air Force's second aerial invasion of Germany in as many days.

First detailed accounts of the raid came from the German Radio which said widespread falls of snow caused great difficulties in getting fighters off the ground to meet the onslaught.

Nevertheless, German reports said, fierce air battles took place along the bombers' course over Eastern France and Western German provinces.

Similar radio accounts March 15, however, dwindled off into emphasis on the cloudy weather and it developed that only a small defensive force was able to meet the challenge when the Americans bombed the aircraft production center of Brunswick with a loss of three heavy planes.

The latest sally was officially described as in "great strength," in contrast to the March 15 "medium" force whose fighters shot down 36 of these enemy fighters. The bombers claimed none.

Stuttgart received the main shock of the RAF's weight.

At the same time that this important industrial target, 300 miles southeast of Berlin and 450 miles southeast of London, was being ground to pieces by the impact of the terrific load, other British airmen hit at Munich in Southwest Germany, other targets in Southwest Germany, and smashed at railway objectives in Amiens, France, with their heavy bombers.

Forty-one British aircraft, following up the blow at the aircraft center of Brunswick by the American Fortress and Liberator fleets, were lost in the huge night invasion of the German air.

"The weather prevented immediate observation of the results, but toward the end of the attack the glow of large fires were seen through the clouds," the British Air Ministry said in announcing the Stuttgart attack.

Bulgaria:

Sofia Battered By Allied Bombers

Allied headquarters announcements from Naples, Italy, reported a two-way operation against Germany and its satellites with a heavy and medium bomber night attack from Italy against Sofia, Capital of Bulgaria, followed by a raid in force by RAF Wellingtons which rained two-ton block-busters on that main junction in Hitler's Balkan rail network—now doubly vital for the German forces in Russia.

Dispatches from Naples said it was believed the railway was severed at least temporarily.

Carolines:

Navy Planes Bomb Oroluk Atoll

The Navy announced the bombing of Japanese-held Oroluk Atoll midway between the big enemy bases of Truk and Ponape in the Caroline Islands.

Navy search planes carried out the first reported assault on that Atoll which is only 195 miles east of Truk. They bombed shore facilities and a small, beached ship.

The Navy reported the raid in a Pacific Fleet announcement which told also of attacks on six other enemy bases in the Central Pacific area.

South Pacific:

Enemy Bases Hit On 850-Mile Front

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced raids in which almost 500 tons of bombs were dropped on Japanese positions from Wewak, New Guinea, to Bougainville Island in the Solomons.

Heaviest hit of all the targets along this front—850 statute miles long—was Wewak, Japan's big air center and supply base on the north New Guinea coast.

It was the fourth consecutive daily strike on Wewak, and 174 tons of bombs were dropped, bringing the four-day total there to more than 600 tons. Eight more Japanese intercepting planes, making more than 70 in the four days, were shot out of the air.

Other raids announced in the communiqué were at Rabaul, New Britain, where 88 tons were dropped; Tadji airdrome at Aitape, New Guinea, 68 tons; Bougainville, 123 tons; Jacquinot Bay, New Britain, 20 tons; and various targets along the New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland coasts.

Hainan:

Americans Bomb Japanese Island

Japan's island stronghold of Hainan was attacked by Mitchell bombers of the 14th Air Force March 13, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Kiungshan airdrome and the near-by seaplane anchorage were objectives. Returning pilots told of hits on airdrome structures. The seaplane anchorage and shore installations were pounded.

Twelve enemy fighters sought to intercept the American raiders. At least five of the Japanese craft were shot down, and others were damaged. Heavy black smoke rose from the target area when the raiders left for home bases. Three enemy planes were hit on the ground. All United States planes returned safely.

Burma:

Stilwell's Troops Capture Key Town

Chinese troops under command of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell have captured Tinghawk Sakan, 12 miles south of Walawbum, in their steady drive southward to oust the Japanese from the Hukawng Valley in Northern Burma, Lord Louis Mountbatten's Command announced.

This latest push placed General Stilwell's forces at the edge of the Mogaung Valley, containing the towns of Kamaing and Mogaung on the Mandalay railroad. The communiqué also said the Japanese were continuing to move northward in the Kaban Valley to the southeast.

Poland:

Ruthenian Groups Being Mobilized

The Polish telegraph agency reported in a London dispatch that the Germans have ordered the mobilization in White Ruthenia of all men in the classes of 1908-17 and 1921-24, to serve against the Russians.

As a propaganda measure, the Germans have inspired a White Ruthenia Central Council, but this group is finding it necessary to operate under the protection of German bayonets.

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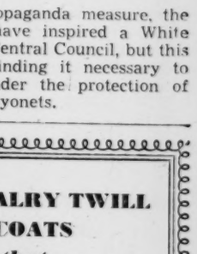

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Cassino Wiped Out by Allies In Heaviest Air Attack Ever

Continued from Page 1

1,400 yards long by 400 yards wide. But the tanks and infantry did not advance on it unopposed.

They were strongly resisted by the Germans outside the town, who were using multibarreled mortars with which to direct heavy fire on Allied troops working their way through the wreckage.

While the bombing was in progress, the Germans were attacking the sector held by the French five miles north of Cassino. Indeed, there is no reason to suppose the Germans will not react to the latest Allied move with the same sure touch with which they have respondsd to previous chcallenges—by rushing up reserves to the places where they are most needed and continuing to make Allied progress as difficult as possible.

But wherever a firm stand is made, as at Cassino, the Allies now are in a position to repeat the air attack which on the Ides of March brought down on little Cassino in 3½ hours a heavier weight of bombs than the big city of Berlin has ever received in any one day.

U. S. Planes Claimed Downed by Accident

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP)—U. S. Navy gunners in a battle of the Sicilian campaign shot down 20 American planes by mistake, Sergeant Jack Foisie, correspondent for the Stars and Stripes, army newspaper, asserted today.

Addressing the Commonwealth Club, Sergeant Foisie said the American planes, which were C-47 transports, came over the Navy gunners just after they had undergone a heavy aerial bombing attack by the Germans.

"The Navy gunners kept right on shooting," Sergeant Foisie said, "and some 20 of our planes went down."

Sergeant Foisie termed the incident unfortunate and said it was an example of misunderstanding due to lack of experience.

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New Tax Plan May End Puzzle In Arithmetic for 30,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—As the nation's coffers swelled today with an avalanche of last minute tax payments, and as a loud demand for simplification arose from the national throat, a new and greatly simplified plan for collecting personal income taxes was made ready for unveiling here.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which originates the nation's revenue bills, said only finishing touches were needed on a measure designed to free some 30,000,000 of the country's estimated 50,000,000 taxpayers from the rigors of complicated family arithmetic.

However, it is likely the plan, scheduled for full disclosure tomorrow, will cost each individual just about the same amount of money he paid this year. It will be simpler, but it won't be cheaper.

Victory Tax May Go

Although Mr. Doughton swore to secrecy the 25 people who have been closeted for several weeks working on simplification, it was an accepted conclusion here today that repeal of the Victory Tax was the main item of the new plan.

Repeal of this tax, estimated to equal in its revenues a 12 per cent sales tax that excluded certain essentials including food and clothing, will release from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 lower-bracket people from direct federal taxation, but it is expected that a new series of excises will be introduced to recoup some of this loss.

Those who will be dropped by the Victory Tax are those earning less than present income tax exemptions but more than present Victory Tax exemptions.

May Up Withholding Rate

Payments from these people, mostly those earning above $640 a year and less than $1,200, total somewhere between $300,000,000 and $600,000,000.

Another simplification much discussed here is advancement of the present withholding tax to a 22 per cent rate. This would be done, some say, on an individual basis rather than the present scheme of withholding by $10 bracket jumps, all those for instance earning between $50 to $60 paying the same.

This present scheme results in some near the lower edge of the bracket overpaying, while some near the top underpay, and compels much year-end adjusting with consequent repayments by the Government or augmented payments by individuals.

Figuring on an individual basis would permit, it is felt here, the use of the withholding form given by employers to employees as the final return of the individual.

Would Help Large Group

At least this would suffice, it is believed, for the bulk of those earning less than $5,000 a year and whose incomes are wholly from wages or salaries. It is estimated that three out of five taxpayers fall into such a group.

All these simplifications are requiring a great deal of compromise. The Treasury, for example, advocated repeal of the Victory Tax when the tax hearings opened last October, but met a rebuff in the Ways and Means Committee.

The Victory Tax had Senate support, too, it being the idea of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Doughton has announced that details of the simplification plan will be disclosed tomorrow, with presentation of a bill to Congress to follow early next week. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has expressed hope simplification can be effected before next Sept. 15.

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Mitchell Commission Resolution to House

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Senate passed on March 14 and sent to the House a resolution authorizing President Roosevelt to issue posthumously to Brig. Gen. William Mitchell a commission as a major general in the United States Army.

The resolution, long advocated by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin and others, as tribute to a pioneer advocate of stronger air power for the Army, at a time of intense opposition, passed unanimously without roll call or debate.

New-Period Oil Coupons To Continue at 10 Gallons

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Period five fuel oil coupons which became valid March 15 in the East and Far West will be worth 10 gallons a unit, the same as coupons for earlier periods, the Office of Price Administration said.

Already valid in the Midwest and South, fifth-period coupons are the last of the heating season and are good—with those for period four—through Sept. 30.

Period three coupons, the OPA remained, expire today in the East, Midwest, and Far West.

Sky to Skyscraper

The term "skyscraper" was originally applied to a skysail of triangular form.

Waves Prepare for Summer

Associated Press from United States Navy

She Models New Work Uniform

Seaman 2d Class Hazel Barker of Pensacola, Fla., on duty at the Atlanta, Ga., Naval Air Station, nicely framed in a cluster of Georgia peach blossoms, wears the new Wave summer work uniform of gray and white seersucker, a one-piece, belted, shirtwaist dress with a long-sleeved jacket. The white uniform will continue to be worn for dress occasions.

Senate Conservatives Seize Control of G. O. P. Policy

Continued from Page 1

of the B2H2 Resolution which actually forced the passage of the Connally Resolution, and the G. O. P.'s most outstanding Senate advocate of full-bodied participation in the peace. He found no place in the higher councils of the party caucus.

Shell of Authority

Thus the three-way division of the leadership and the by-passing of the party's most outspoken and effective collaborationists, leaves Senator White, who, like Senators Austin and Ball, was an enemy of isolationism long before Pearl Harbor, with not much more than the shell of authority which Senator McNary used to possess.

Republicans of broadly similar foreign policy views who were elected to the temporary organization were Senators Harold H. Burton of Ohio and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire

The new Steering Committee includes three ex-officio members previously selected because of their conference office—Senators Vandenberg, White and Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, who was continued as Senate Republican whip. Others appointed to the group by Senator Vandenberg are Senator Taft [who was promptly elected chairman], John A. Danaher of Connecticut, Wayland Brooks of Illinois, Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota, and Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado.

Senator Taft, who many think will be a major contender for the leadership post with full powers if Republicans organize the next Senate, held the temporary arrangement leaves the Repubican setup in the next Congress "wide open" with yesterday's setup giving "squatter's rights" to no one.

Democratizing Plan

Senator Taft described the new distribution of party offices as an effort to "democratize" the Senate Republican leadership structure. He said the reorganization was primarily of a political nature, and that variance of individual views over foreign policy did not figure. He said there was "very litlte difference" at present over foreign policy.

Apparently the arrangement tided over any sharp intraparty clash until after the November elections, when Republicans hope to capture the 12 additional Senate seats necessary to organize the Senate.

Meanwhile today, House leaders acted to organize a committee on Postwar Military Policy and to place Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, long advocate of a strong peacetime Army and Navy, at its head.

A resolution to organize the committee, introduced by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, is expected to be passed by the House soon, possibly this week. There is no generally known opposition to the proposal, which has the support of Democratic and Republican leaders of the House, including Speaker Sam Rayburn and the joint chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy. Approval by the House Rules Committee awaits receipt by the chairman, Representative Adolph J. Sabath, of letters of approval from President Roosevelt and the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy.

21-Member Committee

Under terms of the resolution, the committee would consist of 21 members, including seven each from the Military and Naval Affairs Committees.

In addition to studying the advisability of a large military establishment after the war, the group would seek to determine whether compulsory military training should be made universal in peacetime and whether a unified command, such as that of the joint chiefs of staff, should be maintained or developed after the war.

The study would include future defense production problems, involving the extent of maintenance of war stockpiles and production industries.

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Draft to Take More Men Now Deferred in Industry

Continued from Page 1

a military standpoint, these will be men under 26.

"Selection of a registrant for occupational deferment," General Hershey informed the boards, "must now be more exacting. Those who are not truly necessary should not be deferred and, particularly with respect to registrants under the age of 26 years, only those should be deferred whose individual essentiality in a critical industry is beyond question."

Hershey Speaks

Aroused by recent Selective Service's orders doubling the farm output a man must produce to be deferred for agricultural reasons, a Senate agriculture subcommittee yesterday went over with Gen. Hershey other possible sources of manpower, but uncovered little.

Committee members questioned the Selective Service Chief especially about 4-F's [physically deferred] and illiterates. General Hershey would not venture a guess on how many men could be recovered from the 3,485,000 now classified as 4-F but said the number would be small in view of recent Army-Navy advice against reducing physical requirements to any great extent. Out of 1,498,000 registrants now in 1-A, only 420,000 are expected to qualify physically.

General Hershey gave the committee his own opinion that rejections for illiterary and for mental reasons are running too high, but said military standings in these fields still are in a state of flux.

Another call for manpower came today from Mr. McNutt for 700,000 men and women to work in canneries and other processing plants this summer.

Local drives to recruit these workers are already under way in the South, and will be extended northward as crops mature, Mr. McNutt said.

Recruiting officers will look largely to women and to 18,000,000 workers in trade, services and Government who can give a few hours a day to do the food processing job. It is estimated that twice as many women as men will be employed in food processing plants this year. Foreign workers, prisoners of war and soldiers on leave may also be employed, Mr. McNutt suggested.

Army Camp Explosion Results in 12 Fatalities

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., March 16 (AP)—An accidental explosion during a surface mine demonstration resulted in 12 fatalities among Army enlisted men here March 13, Public Relations announced, and sent 14 others to the base hospital.

The soldiers, members of the 652d Tank Destroyer Battalion, were engaged in practice installation and removal of antipersonnel, antitank, and booby-trap mines, the Public Relations Office said.

Chinese Paid Just the Same

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Eleventh-hour mail at the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue's office included a $10 check from a Chinese who said he didn't owe any tax but wanted to "contribute to the government."

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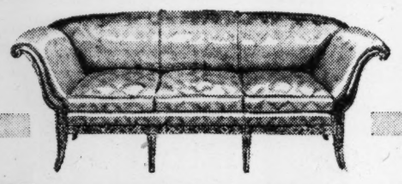

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For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Roof Tree

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

Chapter Six

In mountain streams it is almost always true that below a waterfall there is a long, dark pool. It was into such a stretch of deep, quiet water that Becky plunged when the swift stream shot her over the falling white cascade. Her smooth wet head broke the level surface as she came up and, weighed down though she was by wet skirts and ruffled petticoats, struck out bravely for the shore.

* * *

It was on just such a morning, after a span of somewhat more than two hundred years, that Barbara Randall and her father were standing on that same stone, watching the brook go foaming by. They were making, that day, a thorough survey of the whole place so that they might decide at last exactly where their new house was to be built. The local carpenter had put them up a pleasant camp down near the road, with four rooms and a deep porch that had bark-covered tree trunks for pillars Here they were very comfortably spending the first summer. But the permanent house was to be something different, a matter for an architect and for long-considered plans. "You have to live with a place for a while before you know where to build on it," Barbara's father said.

The Great White Pine

It would be good to have a house close to the brook, with the sound of rushing water always in one's ears, Barbara was thinking, yet also it was enchanting to think of a rough brown cabin in one of the pine groves beside the lake, with that broad, smooth mirror for reflecting the sunset and breaking the moon path into slivers. But the open hillside offered such a wide and spacious view that it seemed perhaps better—oh, it was so hard to decide.

They stood together at the summit of the slope and looked across the broad floor of the valley to the range of blue peaks on the other side. The great black stem of the pine tree and its level spread of green branches made an edge and frame for the view. Harold Randall stood staring out, but Barbara, after a moment or two, was poking about in the grass. "Look, Dad, at these big stones. I wonder could there possibly have been a house right here?" He came to see.

"That square one could easily have been a doorstone," he declared, "and this bigger one, why certainly that must have been the hearth. There must have been a cellar hole but the earth has washed in and filled it up. Surely this is where a house once stood. And that great pine, that is not here by accident. What a pity it is that the top has been broken away; that must have been lightning. There are no such trees as far up the mountainside as this; surely someone must have planted it."

"I wish," Barbara sighed, "that we knew a little more about who lived here before us."

They had asked a few questions when they first came, but no one could tell them much. The old man who had spoken to Barbara's mother of other Randalls was gone away now to some son or daughter in the West and was out of reach. They were discussing it, later in the day at lunch, with Dad's friend, Uncle Tom Hollis, who had just come to spend a week with them.

"The only way to do," Uncle Tom said, "is to make a thorough search; go through all the records in the Town Clerk's office, and turn out every old book of Annals in the Library. Every locality like this in New England has a library with local history stored away in it. I'll help you. Going after just such facts is my particular job."

Uncle Tom Acts

The children called him Uncle Tom, but only by courtesy, for he was a friend, not a relative. One part of him, as Barbara put it, was professor of history at a famous college; the other, his vacation self, was as gay and rollicking a companion as two young persons of twelve and fifteen could hope to share with their father and mother. When Uncle Tom had an idea he always acted on it at once. "We might as well drive down to the village right after lunch and look into it," he proposed.

Barbara was not sure what she expected in a Town Clerk's Office. Rows of steel filing cabinets, she supposed, and square desks with secretaries ticking away on typewriters. She was not prepared for the bare tidy little room full of sunshine, the desk that went almost to the ceiling, and the tall bookcases with great red-bound volumes on the shelves, each book looking a little older and more shabby than the one to the left of it. Miss Warner, the town clerk, was a neat, pretty little woman, sitting by the desk knitting a sock. Her smile said at once, "What is it you want? I will be glad to do anything possible to help you."

Ephraim Tower's Plans

Uncle Tom explained. "How far back do your records go?" he asked.

"They are supposed to go back far into the seventeen hundreds," she told them, "but the early ones are not very complete. There have been fires and, once in a long time, a careless or an absent-minded town clerk. But a great many of them have been saved." She began taking papers from the top pigeonhole of the tall desk.

"There now, look," she explained.

The yellow sheets, covered with crabbed writing, were marked at the top, 1745, 1749 and 1750. Pinned to them was a memorandum, also yellow with age. "All the pages before this have been lent to Ephraim Tower for the history he is thinking about writing. He promises to bring them back."

And where could Ephraim Tower be found, Uncle Tom wished to know.

"He has been gone for 40 years," Miss Warner answered. Uncle Tom, his lips pursed in a soundless whistle, was reading through some of the papers that were left. When he put them down the two saw that his eyes had lighted with that peculiar excitement which is known only to scholars and detectives when they are on the brink of a discovery.

"It looks to me," he said, "as though there were some very valuable facts here. If it is possible to find out exactly when the first people came to settle this valley, it would clear up a question that historians have been arguing about for years, just how the growth of settlement in the wilderness country followed the unrest and difficult conditions down by the seaboard, after a long war was ended. We cannot hope that town records can go back to the time the first bold settlers came; they can only offer hints and indications. It is old letters and diaries that give you facts and dates. Now what could Ephraim Tower have done with those records and his own notes? I gather that he never wrote the history."

"He promised to return what he had borrowed," Barbara insisted stoutly and, under her persistence, Miss Warner had an idea.

"There is the storeroom up overhead," she said. "Some of the old furniture got put up there—yes, it might be that if the papers were returned, they might have been stored there with the other things."

She took them up a flight of narrow steeps stairs to the dusty, raftered room overhead, where boxes stood in rows under the eaves and an even taller and older desk, with its legs broken, stood in the only space that was high enough for it. Miss Warner opened the wooden shutter of the single window, and light and sunshine came in. They all three began to search.

They opened boxes, went through the drawers of the desk, examined the labels on rolls and bundles of dusty, faded documents. Barbara was tired of seeking, finally, and went to look out of the window which showed the hills and the thread of shining river as it wound down the valley. As she leaned upon the sill her knee touched something tucked away under the window ledge. She stooped to investigate and saw a small, nail-studded, round-topped trunk, with a corner of ragged paper showing under the lid. As she pulled the box out, the others came to look.

"He did bring them back," she cried. "See, here is the name Ephraim Tower on the cover." It was she who had the privilege of throwing back the lid. Yes, sure enough, here were those same old sheets such as they had seen downstairs, but this time marked 1722, 1726. Below was a wilderness of odds and ends, all of Ephraim's lists, records, scribbled notations and packages of old letters of the kind that are folded and sealed without envelopes. Barbara, picking one up, cried out in astonishment, for the name Randall was written across it in faded ink. Uncle Tom was down on his knees on the dusty floor. "If there is only a diary," he kept saying. "If only we find a diary."

* * *

Becky Randall, two hundred years before, on that so similar afternoon, had paddled safely to the shore of the deep pool below the waterfall, and had gone back, quite untroubled, to finish her washing. The fine sunshine lay all about her, the brisk, warm wind was drying her clothes.

"I wonder," she thought, as she gathered the spotless skirts and petticoats and shouldered the basket, "I wonder how people manage when they don't have a beautiful clean brook of running water to do their washing in."

A Quick Pupil

As days and weeks passed, they began to have more and more visits from the boy Anoto. They began to teach him English words, and he learned rapidly. But he never came with any regularity, and there were times when he pretended, as Indians love to do, that he knew no syllable of any language but his own.

One afternoon, when they were all working together on the house, laying the broad split basswood shingles on the roof, he had asked a question, half by signs and half by the words that he had so lately learned, "Why do you have this little room made here under the eaves?" There were four downstairs, one for the girls, one for Alan Randall, the biggest one, across the end of the house, for the kitchen. The fourth was still a storeroom but some day it would rise to the dignity of a parlor. It seemed strange to Anoto, so he made them understand, that they should need one more under the roof.

"That," said Alan Randall, "is in case someone might come to live with us."

The boy stared at him blankly for a moment; then, as though some astonishing thought flooded his mind, he shook his head with vehemence. "No, no," he cried. And thereafter, although he worked busily for the rest of the afternoon, he would speak no word.

That evening as they were sitting by the fire, Becky looked at her torn skirt and brown hands and asked, "Elizabeth, do you think we are still ladies? We are to have as fine a house as any ladies in the land, but what are we doing to make ourselves fit for it?"

"I don't know," said Elizabeth doubtfully. "Certainly we are not learning to wave fans and drop courtesies and dance the minuet. It seems to me that the fine ladies I have read about were always doing that. Oh, yes, and they used to put down all their thoughts in their journals. That is something we could do—perhaps we should do it. They say it gives great elegance to speech and letter writing to practice by writing in a journal."

"There would never be time," Becky returned with decision. "There is so much to do that is more interesting. I could never write in a journal."

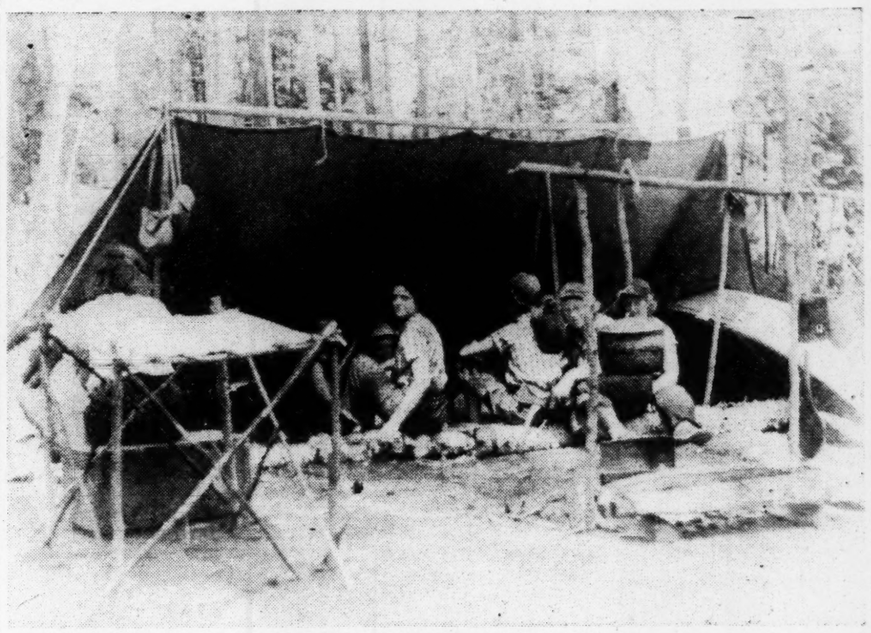
The next day Anoto did not come. It was not surprising, for often he was not seen for a week at a time. But they did have a visitor just the same, Joanna Hamilton came up the trail beside her husband in the cart. Even before she got down she was calling to them.

"Joel has had a letter from Deerfield. We brought it over at once."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Becky Randall, doing the family washing in the brook that ran near their hillside home, was considering the delights of pioneer life, when she leaned too far forward, fell into the icy water and was swept with the current over a waterfall. Alan Randall had brought his daughters, Elizabeth and Becky, to make their home on a New Hampshire hillside, far from their native Massachusetts town, in Colonial times. Two centuries later, Randalls of the 1940's, without knowledge of their forbears, had travelled by the same route from Massachusetts to New Hampshire.



Through courtesy of Blazing Trail Camp, Denmark, Maine

Camping is such fun!

Camp Is Just Around the Corner

By Ethel C. Ince

Editor of the page For Young People

Another camping season is just before us, and now is the time to make those delightful plans for it that will be carried out in the long, bright days of summer.

The bluebird, one of the earliest visitors in northern latitudes, is already making himself at home among the still leafless branches of the woodlands, and the nuthatch is carolling his spring song, that sounds so much like a merry laugh. No wonder our thoughts turn to summer activities.

Camping is one of the enjoyable summer occupations that wartime, with its ration books and restrictions generally, has not taken from us. For camping is not only surviving wartime limitations; it is flourishing on them, by making its contribution—and that a substantial one—to war needs and community resources.

There was a question mark, two years ago, at the end of every sentence debating whether American boys and girls would have to get along without their summer camps for the duration. Those question marks were rubbed out long ago by the enthusiasm with which the young campers have cooperated with every effort to put the camps on a "win-the-war" footing—as well as by the initiative and ingenuity of leaders and directors in planning wartime programs.

Was It Fun?

Did the young people of America enjoy doing serious outdoor work in the summer months which they have long been accustomed to consider as a period set aside for special projects of their own? Let them answer for themselves. Whether we question campers in the middle eastern or the New England States—in the middle west or the Pacific coast areas—the replies generally reveal satisfaction with having taken part in a job that was worth doing and enthusiasm for repeating the experience.

Private camps as well as those conducted by the large youth organizations found this same attitude of good will and earnest cooperation among their campers. After visiting Boy Scout campers had harvested nearly a million bushels of Maine's Aroostook County potatoes, last summer, they were asked whether they would like to go back again this year. Of the first 200 who replied, only three did not want to go back—they will be in the Army. A girl camper who was asked whether she liked the busy days of farm work replied that she enjoyed them "more than a day at the country club."

A farm co-operative was a special project of one private camp, through which the campers added nearly 16,000 cans of beans to the current market supply. The co-operative was economically sound as well as productive. The campers were paid at regular local rates for picking more than 11,000 pounds of wax beans, and, at the end of the season, when receipts and expenditures had been carefully audited, each camper received a dividend of one cent a pound for every pound picked. Incidentally, the campers learned a great deal about farm wages and costs through their co-operative.

Saving a Crop

Girl Scout farm aiders, in the summer of 1943, did the work of 815 hired men working eight hours a day, six days a week, for three full months. It took 4,423 girls, between 15 and 18 years old, working 469,402 hours to do this work. The girls had gained from their experience the summer before, and their leaders were able to improve in organization; so that in 1943, twice as many girls did eight times as much work as had been accomplished in 1942.

It was Girl Scout farm aiders who saved the Ulster County, N. Y., currant crop last summer, when shortage of farm labor made it appear impossible for the farmers to get the berries picked before they spoiled. Ulster County is one of the largest currant raising areas east of the Mississippi, so the next time you are helping yourself to currant jelly with your roast lamb, remember to thank the Girl Scouts.

(Some of the farmers said that the girls did better work than boys—but keep that under your hat!)

Most of the campers received the regular wage for unskilled labor in the area where they worked; some farmers made a barter arrangement with the camps, giving garden produce in return for the campers' work. Even the payment the young campers received went to help the war effort, for many of them donated their earnings to the Red Cross, China Relief, the Friends' Service, and other agencies of that kind.

Farm work was not the campers' only wartime contribution. Both girls and boys took a more active part in the daily work of running their camps; they made repairs and did carpentry and construction work which was being neglected because of labor shortages; they worked on camp grounds; helped in forestry and road work; aided community projects; knitted, sewed and made wooden toys, etc., for the Red Cross.

One short article is not enough to tell you of even a small number of the specific projects which American girls and boys undertook in camp last summer to help the war effort and relieve labor shortages. We have heard of so many things they did that are especially interesting, that we know you will want to read about them. So we shall publish several articles this spring telling you about the useful camp activities of these girls and boys.

Good Times A-Plenty

Now all this sounds like hard work, but you may be very sure that the campers had lots of sheer good times tucked into their schedules, too. Except in a few camps that were run as a distinctly farm activity, the camps fitted these special wartime schedules into their regular camping programs. The work schedules varied with different camps. At some private camps, girls did farm work two hours a day twice a week; the work was entirely voluntary. In one private camp, the girls held a meeting to vote on how the farm work should be fitted into their regular schedule. They voted to work at farm activities a minimum of one day a week.

Camp directors and leaders have been careful not to let the enthusiasm for helping the war effort run away with the camping program. They keep steadily before them the answers to the question, "Why do we have camps?" We have camps to give young people a chance for fun and adventure out-of-doors, they will tell you. Camps must help girls and boys to know, enjoy and appreciate the out-of-doors; they must make it possible for campers to have experiences and take part in activities that are impossible for them in towns. They must introduce young people to that fascinating world of nature that will give them new sources of enjoyment and a wider perspective for their lives during the rest of the year.

Campers must have the experience of living out-of-doors; they must acquire a knowledge of campcraft and outdoor living skills. They must have time to become acquainted with and to enjoy their outdoor surroundings.

Camp life must give opportunities for campers to develop self-reliance and resourcefulness; it must give practice in real democratic living. Good citizenship training will give the campers a sound foundation on which to build a wider usefulness to their country and the world.

In serving these larger ends of youth, the camps are not only doing their part to win the war, but are helping to build a generation of girls and boys who will be fitted to take a hand in building a new and better world.

Our Mail Bag

"I have gained many friends through the Mail Bag, and I know they will be lasting friends," writes one of our readers in a brief note of appreciation for this column on the page For Young People. "I want to thank you for making this publication of the Mail Bag possible."

We are always happy to receive letters from boys and girls, sharing the interesting and lasting friendships they have found through the Mail Bag. Recently, a mother, whose children had enjoyed Mail Bag correspondence for many years, wrote of this delightful experience:

"When we first saw the Mail Bag, the children all wrote letters. My little girl, then about eight years of age (we were living in New Orleans at the time), wrote to a little girl in Wyoming, who later moved to California. They became friends and corresponded until a few years ago. Over a year ago we had a telephone call late one night, and it was this friend. She had married a flyer in service and was going to fields with him and was in this territory. She had gone out of her way to come by Atlanta to see if she could locate my daughter. We had her come out and stay several days with us. She was a charming girl and we felt as though she were an old and very dear friend. Her husband has since been overseas, performed his flying missions (55 trips I believe) and has just returned safely to this country."

Charles Robert K. (16) of Tulsa 4, Oklahoma, would like to correspond with a boy of his own age living in either England, Australia or New Zealand. He would also like to hear from a boy in the Hawaiian Islands. "I am in the Junior class of Will Rogers High School," Charles says. "I like all sports, both indoor and outdoor, and enjoy watching them as well as participating in them. I enjoy outdoor life, hiking, camping, and cycling. I also like to write, and to keep up on current events and the progress of the war."

Marion J. (12) of Larchmont, New York, is a Camp Fire Girl. She is fond of outdoor sports, and also of playing the piano. She is in the seventh grade of Junior High School and would like to correspond with girls anywhere.

"I would like to correspond with some girl in South America," writes Kathleen McG. (14), Vancouver, Washington. "I am studying Spanish in school and would enjoy writing to a girl who speaks it. I have studied the piano for eight years. I am fond of practically all outdoor and indoor sports, ballroom dancing, and good swing music, and I love animals.

"I go to Junior High School on the morning shift," Kathleen wrote a pen friend, "and am a ninth grader. Because of the great influx of people into this community, the Junior High had to go on double shift. It was built to accommodate 400 pupils and now there are over 1,200 enrolled in both shifts."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Will British Help in Pacific? Sub Captain's 'Yes' Emphatic

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — When a British naval officer whose business is going down under the sea in ships came up around here recently, question No. 1 in Los Angeles was: "Are you Britishers really going to help us win in the Pacific?"

His answer was unqualified and enthusiastic: "Yes!" He intimated that he'd do it alone, if need be. But he added the entire Royal Navy has a good many scores to settle with "those gentlemen"—meaning the Japanese.

"W're absolutely flat out for the Pacific," was the way Lieut. Richard Barklie Lakin, Royal submarine captain, put it. "I hope to get out there—that is, if the United States leaves us any Japanese shipping to work on!"

Speaks Freely

The story of submarine warfare can usually be told only sketchedly by United States seamen, but Lieutenant Lakin had enough naval history considerably behind him so that he could speak pretty freely. In fact, he admitted frankly that he was here to do just that—as a public relations job for Britain, so to speak.

He hadn't actually arrived by submarine in Los Angeles, of course, for he has been touring the country telling his story for some weeks now. But he gave the very distinct impression he would like to try navigating his submersible pretty close to the heart of certain cities, i. e., Berlin and Tokyo.

When Lieut. Commander Roy M. Davenport of the United States Navy talked with the press here just a few days prior to Lieutenant Lakin's visit, there was considerably less about himself he could tell. He had a story of vital submarine warfare in the Pacific, a story so new he was having to keep most of it up his sleeve.

Commander Davenport has been presented with the Silver Star Medal and the Gold Star for sinking more than 50,000 tons of enemy shipping and damaging much besides—that much can be told.

Keen About Service

As for Lieutenant Lakin again, he said he had never known of a man aboard a submarine to lose his self-control. He recalled one cook who made a point of sleeping whenever his underseas craft was being subjected to depth charges. He recalled with a rueful grin that he himself didn't feel "very happy" the first time he underwent that kind of an experience, and said he promised himself as he clung to a lantern that he'd leave the service as soon as he got to port. But he didn't.

Last summer, he recalled, his submarine was kept down by 38 continuous hours of depth charges from an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean.

Somebody asked Lieutenant Lakin if a crew weren't likely to celebrate a sinking with a round of drinks. His answer was quick: "No, indeed," in effect. "We're under strict orders not to. We've got to be constantly alert after a success as well as before."

During the African invasion (November, 1942), Lieutenant Lakin's submarine was assigned to patrol duty along the south coast of Spain. Orders came to return to Gibraltar. He was called from sleep by an officer reporting an aircraft carrier had been sighted. But it turned out to be the rising conning tower of a German U-boat, three miles distant.

Stern-First Dive

It's very hard to torpedo a target so far off, but Lieutenant Lakin let go with six "minnows," as the British call them. Stories of hits under such circumstances are sometimes doubted, he laughed, but that was the only time he ever saw a U-boat dive vertically stern-first as that one did presently. Just then, his own crew discovered an Allied troop transport coming along and realized it had been the U-boat's intended prey.

During the invasion of Italy Lieutenant Lakin said, a friend of his torpedoed a tanker near the coast and one of the "fish" went up the shore, straight into the door of the Casino at Monte Caro. This was utterly accidental, of course, but the story was particularly good because it happened his friend was famous for his opposition to gambling.

Lieutenant Lakin joined the Royal Navy underseas service in 1936 after having attended the Royal Navy College at Dartmouth. Since the outbreak of the war he has logged more than 50,000 miles in Mediterranean and North Atlantic waters. One of his biggest jobs recently was guiding American landing craft to their rendezvous on the beaches of Sicily.

Arizona Tops Copper Output, But Return in Money Falls Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz., March 16—Far more Arizona copper—the essential war metal after iron—is being mined in World War II than in World War I, but much less money is being received for it, according to a study made by Dr. Eldred D. Wilson, State Bureau of Mines geologist.

In the five years of the other war, 1914 to 1918, inclusive, Arizona, even then the leading copper State of the nation, produced 3,051,843,629 pounds of red metal. In the five years of this war, up to the close of 1943, Arizona's copper output was 3,746,994,000 pounds—about 9 per cent more.

The value of this greater output, however, was $300,000,000 less, since price ceilings were not imposed in World War I.

New Records Expected

This fact is mentioned only incidentally in the Wilson report, which indicates that new high records will be set by Arizona copper producers in 1944.

Last year's Copper State copper amounted to 802,500,000 pounds, which was about 38 per cent of the total United States production. Greatest output of the preceding war period was 769,522,000 pounds, attained in 1918. With the fighting over, mining declined sharply in 1919.

But the war is not over and the 802,500,000-pound figure, highest o fthe 1938-43 war period, will almost certainly be exceeded in the current year.

All but 1 per cent of Arizona's copper comes from 11 mines. Two of these, the Castle Dome at Miami and the Bagdad in Yavapai County, appeared in the producer list for the first time. They got into production—and only partial production—in 1943. The Bagdad and Castle Dome mills will be able to handle much more ore this year. So will the mill at the giant Morenci mine of the Phelps Dodge Corporation. Morenci became a producer only in 1941, when it ranked eighth. It was second in 1942 and in 1943 pushed ahead of Ajo, another Phelps Dodge property which had held the lead since 1917.

Financed by U. S.

This expansion of productive capacity has been financed largely out of the United States Treasury. The Defense Plant Corporation advanced $40,000,000 for equipment and development at the Morenci, Bagdad, Castle Dome and Christmas mines. (The Christmas is yet to begin important production but will probably swell the 1944 tonnage.)

Development loans to 64 smaller mines were made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Their total was $495,000.

Some of these were to lead and zinc mines. Arizona's zinc production was 38,000,000 pounds in 1943, compared with its 1917 peak of 20,894,000 in World War I. Its lead output of 24,400,000 pounds was also substantially above the 1917 yield of 14,812,000.

"Shortages of labor and materials were more acute in 1943 than in 1918," Dr. Wilson comments, "but labor strikes at Arizona mines have been less serious during the present war than they were in 1917."

New York Rally Nov. 4 To Close G. O. P. Drive

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—To the Republican Presidential candidate (name unknown):

You're closing your campaign Nov. 4 at Madison Square Garden.

Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State for New York and Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, announced yesterday the committee had engaged the Garden for the wind-up rally. It has a seating capacity of 18,000.

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Soldier Vote Bill Faces Veto Threat

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—The "states' rights" soldiers' vote bill faces a presidential veto unless states accept the federal ballot provision and agree to count them under the measure's specific provision.

Following final approval of the compromise yesterday by the House, 273 to 111, after earlier approval by the Senate, 47 to 31, President Roosevelt promptly dispatched a telegram to all state governors.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that the bill, in order to be effective, requires certification by the governor that use of the federal ballots is authorized by state law.

Mr. Roosevelt accordingly asked for two pieces of information—

1. Are the supplemental federal ballots provided by the bill now authorized by state law? and

2. If not authorized, whether the state will authorize them by July 15?

Criterion of Approval

Mr. Roosevelt has previously stated that his criterion of approval of the bill will be whether it extends or diminishes the present number of service people—soldiers, sailors, Red Cross, and all the others—who can vote.

Thus, unless he receives overwhelming indication that the states are prepared to utilize the machinery of the federal (short) ballot, he will probably veto the bill.

A survey of the situation made earlier by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia argued that Governors are prepared to "meet this situation."

On the other hand, some statistics accumulated here in Washington do not seem to support this contention.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) of New York has stated that New York would not accept the federal ballot.

Less than six states, it is believed, have so far given statutory authority to the federal ballot.

Kentucky and New Mexico do not permit absentee voting under state constitutions.

Situation Is Confused

About 12 governors have announced they did not intend to call special sessions, arguing that absentee voting already is permitted.

Some state legislatures have met and adjourned, believing they had met the absentee-voting problem.

Some have delayed sessions, pending congressional action.

Thus the situation is highly confused.

As passed, the bill referred to by Mr. Roosevelt as "the so-called soldier vote bill" has sharp restrictions on the federal ballots.

They may not be used at home for service people save in states where state absentee ballots are forbidden.

They may be used by servicemen abroad only where absentee state ballots have been applied for and not secured within calendar limits.

Even abroad, they may not be used at all, if state governors have not previously certified that the states have agreed to accept them. This, for example, would debar all New York servicemen from their use.

How System Works

Under existing law, poll taxes and registration are waived for service votes. Under the pending bill, however, these restrictions would be returned.

As the procedure would work for a soldier fighting abroad under the new plan, the Federal Government would put into his hands postcard application for an absentee state ballot.

This would be carried home to his state by airmail.

The state would then airmail him back a state absentee ballot.

Only if the state ballot failed to arrive by a certain time—Oct. 1—would he be given a Federal ballot.

He would be given this Federal ballot only if the State Governor previously had certified by July 15 that it was permitted by state law.

The big problem involved in this transfer of mail, postcards and ballots, would be to find the individual soldiers. With the cross-Channel invasion probably well launched by then, the obstacles might be considerable. Many soldiers, it is assumed, would not bother to go through the formalities of applying for ballots, and then taking oath later that they had not arrived. Commanders in action might find it difficult to keep track of the 48 different state categories of their forces.

Politics Plays Part

Politics played their part in the soldier vote constroversy from the start.

Republicans were almost solidly against the federal ballot, and in favor of the present "States' rights" arrangement. They voted 175 to 12 for it in the House yesterday.

Democrats were split almost evenly. Those favoring it were 97 (79 from the South); those against, 96. Curiously, Democrats divided almost evenly in the Senate, 23 for and 24 against, on March 14.

These figures again illustrate the dominant role of the Republican-Southern Democratic coalition in running Congress.

Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt Files Divorce Action

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 16 (AP)—A suit for divorce was filed in district court here today by Mrs. Ruth Googins Roosevelt against her husband, Col. Elliott Roosevelt, serving in the European war theater.

Robert K. Hanger, Mrs. Roosevelt's attorney, said waivers of contest had been sent to Colonel Roosevelt's APO address for his signature. The petition charged "unkind, harsh, and tyrannical conduct."

Married 11 years ago, the Roosevelts have three children, Chandler, 9; Tony, 7, and David Baynton Roosevelt, 2.

Colonel Roosevelt was divorced from Elizabeth Donner Roosevelt at Minden, Nev., July 14, 1933.

Milwaukee Acting Mayor And Former Guard Picked

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 16 (AP)—Milwaukee's Acting Mayor and his former bodyguard were nominated in March 14 primary to contest for the office vacated by Carl F. Zeidler, the City's Chief Executive, who entered the Navy and in 1942 was reported missing in action.

John L. Bohn, who succeeded Mr. Zeidler, led the field of six candidates polling more than 32 per cent of the total vote cast. His opponent in the election April 4 will be John Seramura, former member of the police department who was appointed by Mr. Zeidler as his bodyguard and served Mr. Bohn in the same capacity until he resigned to campaign for the office of Mayor early this year.

Chemist Honored

Glen David Bagley

Mr. Bagley, who overcame wartime bottlenecks in metallic magnesium and calcium, has been awarded the Jacob F. Schoellkopf Medal for 1944 by the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Bagley, leader of the experimental engineering group of the Union Carbide and Carbon Research Division, was cited for "outstanding and highly significant work, particularly in the fields of the commercialization of very active metals."

Salvage Sale At $15 Called $17,999 Value

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, told the House today that preliminary Army reports disclose a civilian employee at the Ogden, Utah, Army depot purchased from salvage officers for $15, 27,000 over-age dry cell batteries for which the Government had paid $17,999.

A preliminary investigation has been made by the inspector general's office of the Ninth Service Command and a more extensive inquiry is under way, Mr. Cochran said. A report shows no fraud or collusion.

As a result of the preliminary inquiry, he said, changes have been instituted for enforcement of existing regulations governing sale and disposal of salvaged property.

Mr. Cochran said a statement furnished him in connection with the preliminary investigation showed the batteries, all over age and no longer suitable for military use, were received at the depot in April, 1943. J. W. Harbertson asked for permission from the salvage officer to buy the batteries which were about to be destroyed. He offered $15 and the amount was accepted, Mr. Cochran said, after the salvage officer obtained authority from Ninth Service Command headquarters to make the sale.

Later, Mr. Cochran said, 66,233 over-age batteries were received at the depot by the salvage officer. Mr. Harbertson purchased 23,587 in September, 1943, for $65, and W. W. Grethe of Bountiful, Utah, bought 42,646 for $50, Mr. Cochran said the statement on the report showed.

Authority for both sales, he said, was given by the Ninth Service Command headquarters. He declared, however, that sales to Government employees are contrary to Army regulations.

New York Veterans' Aid Bill Now Waits Dewey Signature

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16—Chief action of the State Legislature yesterday puts before Gov. Thomas E. Dewey his bills to set up a system of unemployment insurance benefits for returning veterans, for state assumption of purchase costs for postwar upstate highway rights-of-way, and a $60,000 appropriation to extend phases of the Rapp-Coudert committee surveying the State's education cost system.

Corollary to approval of the veterans' aid bill was defeat by a straight party vote in both Houses of a Democratic-sponsored measure for a $100,000,000 veterans' bonus. The benefits system provided in the approved bill is open to all members of the armed forces regardless of prewar coverage in this bracket. It allows a $360 maximum payment, at $18 a week for 20 weeks, apart from the Federal discharge pay of $300, and is reducible only if the Federal Government votes an unemployment insurance fund.

Coincidentally, the American Labor Party leaders, George S. Counts and Alex Rose, State Chairman and Secretary, respectively, were out for a Governor's veto on the bill to establish next year a state school of industrial and labor relations at Cornell University.

Projected by the Joint Legislative Committee on Labor and Industrial Relations, the proposed institution would be a pioneer in the field, but the laborites urge further study to give interested groups the opportunity to contribute to the drafting of "carefully considered legislation" to permit functioning of the school "under auspices that will insure a truly scientific approach."

The Counts-Rose statement holds that such a school should have the direction of a board "on which labor, industry, and the public are equally represented," and should be located "in an important industrial center rather than in a purely academic and relatively inaccessible locality."

U. S. Fighters Overseas Study by Mail for Jobs

BOULDER, Colo., March 16 (AP) An Army educator said March 14 that more than 125,000 fighting men scattered from Alaska to Egypt are receiving 25,000 lessons a month in special correspondence courses to prepare themselves for postwar jobs.

Lieut. Col. Carl W. Hensen, Commandant of the United States Armed Forces Institute at Madison, Wis., told an education conference at Colorado University that 350 different courses are available.

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The Home Forum

Spiritual Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE WILL not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up" (Daniel 3:18). These words were spoken by the three Hebrew captives to King Nebuchadnezzar when he threatened to have them thrown into the fiery furnace unless they worshiped the golden image as he had commanded.

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego refused to recognize God as confined in or symbolized by anything material, understanding Him to be Spirit, the great I AM. This spiritual understanding was the power which rendered them immune to the attacks of their enemies. Though the furnace was heated "seven times more than it was wont to be heated" before they were cast, bound hand and foot, into its midst, the Bible asserts (Daniel 3:27), "The princes, governors, and captains, and the king's counsellors . . . saw these men, upon whose bodies the fire had no power, nor was an hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them."

* * *

A Christian Scientist had a helpful experience through applying the spiritual truths contained in this Biblical story. She was one day engaged to type a long, important article, and just before starting to work she inadvertently placed her hand on the plate of an electric stove which was almost red-hot, burning the tips of her fingers severely. She immediately retired to her room and began to study from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," what the author, Mary Baker Eddy, had written about God as Principle, Soul.

After a while her thought was turned to the Bible and to the account of the three men in the burning fiery furnace, and she saw clearly that what Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego recognized was the truth that God is Principle and not a humanly personal Deity; and that God's image and likeness, or idea, man, is in Principle, not in person. Thus they must have seen that they were representatives of Soul, not material sense. By understanding their spiritual, unbroken unity with Principle, these men were able to prove that they were superior to either bonds or suffering, and in perfect safety. We read in Science and Health (p. 112), "God is the Principle of divine metaphysics." This enlightenment enabled the student immediately to begin her work. She typed the remainder of the morning without any discomfort, and at lunch time found that in addition to the cessation of pain, all material evidence of a burn, which had been considerable, had vanished.

We cannot demonstrate that which we do not understand. As we understand God, we demonstrate the divine power of Principle and replace the counterfeit error with the counterfact in Science. Understanding is essential to success in any field, and understanding is gained only through study and constant practice.

* * *

A lawyer makes the study and practice of law his life work. It is only by his knowledge and understanding of law that he can hope to rise to the pinnacle of success in his profession. He does not, however, attain ability in legal practice through a flair for law, but by the most devoted and conscientious study of his subject and its practical application. Similarly, to understand and apply Christian Science in the healing of sin, disease, and death, studious effort to gain an understanding of both the letter and the spirit is essential. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 297), "Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine."

It was his scientific application of his spiritual understanding of God which enabled Christ Jesus to perform the works of healing instantaneously. We find, for example, that when he healed the woman bent double by her infirmity, he referred to her as "a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound" (Luke 13:16), showing that her true identity was that of a child of God, though for eighteen years she had been falsely identified with disease. The Master's understanding of the truth of her relationship to divine Principle loosed the bonds and she was free.

We read in Science and Health (p. 271): "Jesus instructed his disciples whereby to heal the sick through Mind instead of matter. He knew that the philosophy, Science, and proof of Christianity were in Truth, casting out all inharmony. In Latin the word rendered *disciple* signifies student; and the word indicates that the power of healing was not a supernatural gift to those learners, but the result of their cultivated spiritual understanding of the divine Science, which their Master demonstrated by healing the sick and sinning."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *A Painting by Lucas Cranach*

LUCAS CRANACH (1472-1553) was a German painter and engraver of the Renaissance. He was occupied in the characteristic manner of the day, making altar pieces for churches, painting portraits of luminaries, preparing designs for wood-engravings and copperplates. Cranach's life was filled with other activities as well. For he actually owned a bookshop; he was city treasurer and burgomaster. He achieved great success as an artist, being chosen court painter to the Great Elector, Frederick. His portrayals provide an invaluable pictorial document of the outstanding German reformers and their followers.

Cranach's pre-eminence lay in his skill as a graphic artist. As a realist, he was attentive to the characteristic details which he described so meticulously. He gave full due to milliner, jeweler, hairdresser, reproducing their handiwork minutely. There is clarity and firmness in the execution, and the result adds up to much more than an inventory of articulately described facts. A basic rhythmical design carries across the mesh of lines of snood, chain-links, and lozenge-patterned embroidery. Cranach was a contemporary of Michelangelo. What a great difference lies between him and that other great heroic figure in Italy, in whose works round and full form is emphatically enunciated. Cranach was pleased with a conventional, rather static pose of the model, free entirely of the writhing, restless movement which fascinated the Italians, challenging their ingenuities to extremes.

DOROTHY ADLOW

From My Library Walls

WHEN MY GLANCE falls upon an etching of Thomas James Cobden-Sanderson, by Alphonse Legros, hanging on my library wall, I am reminded of an early admiration and an injustice I unwittingly committed years ago.

To most booklovers, Cobden-Sanderson's name recalls the famous Doves Press in London, the Doves Press "Bible," and the other beautiful books which were produced there; to a lesser number, it suggests the greatest English bookbinder since Roger Payne, and the outstanding gold-tooler of the world. The reputation that came to Cobden-Sanderson from his association with the Doves Press has been over-estimated; his position as a great binder is unquestioned.

My acquaintance with Cobden-Sanderson was the result of my reading his immortal essay on "The Ideal Book." I had been fired to enthusiasm by the William Morris books; then along came the Doves Press volumes, which seemed to me, because of the elegance of their simplicity, to carry out Morris' written conception of the perfect book better than the Kelmscott books themselves. When I read: "The Book Beautiful is a composite thing made up of many parts, and may be made beautiful by the beauty of each of its parts; . . . or, on the other hand, each contributory craft may usurp the functions of the rest and of the whole, and, growing beautiful beyond all bounds, ruin for its own the common cause," I realized that he had put into words the one criticism booklovers like myself had felt in our admiration for the beautiful pages Morris had overloaded with magnificent decoration. So I saluted Cobden-Sanderson, and determined to become acquainted with him.

* * *

The opportunity came the following spring, while I was in London. A friend arranged a luncheon for me which included not only Cobden-Sanderson, but George Bernard Shaw. Cobden-Sanderson was a slight man, with sloping shoulders, and a red beard tinged with gray. He seemed shy and reserved, with glance averted, and it was only after our luncheon was well along that he assumed any part in the spirited discussion. I was familiar with the history of his early frustrations—mostly caused by his own peculiarities: forty-four years a failure, in the eyes of his father and of his friends. First an engineer, who failed to make good as an apprentice; then a clerical student who discovered that he had no interest in the church; then a candidate for mathematical honors at Cambridge, only to throw them away when actually within his grasp, as a protest against the competitive system as applied to education; then a student of Carlyle and literature; then, in turn, a doctor and a lawyer, practicing the latter profession in a desultory manner and without success.

* * *

Then, one day, when Cobden-Sanderson and his wife were having tea at the William Morrises', he chanced to express his longing to do or to make something with his hands. "Then why don't you learn bookbinding?" Mrs. Morris suggested. "That would add an art to our little community, and we would all work together." Two days later, Cobden-Sanderson saw de Coverley, the London bookbinder, and at long last he had found himself. With surprising speed, he went straight to the top, and then left all living competitors behind. "When I bind and decorate a volume," he told us at that luncheon, "I seem to be setting myself, like a magnetized needle, or like an ancient temple, in line and all square, not alone with my own ideal of Society, but with that orderly and rhythmical whole which is the revelation of science and the normal of developed humanity." This sounded a bit Henry Jamesian, I admit, but it added to the respect I felt for him. So far, so good. I felt that his achievement in discovering, after such a long frustration, that he could make himself a master in his art and yet remain true to those ideals which had previously proved a handicap, entitled him to his self-esteem, and that his life history should prove an inspiration for other men who had been similarly obstructed. Before I left London, I secured a promise from him to come to Boston the following year, to deliver lectures at Harvard and elsewhere, for which I promised to make arrangements.

So we separated; and so, eventually, he arrived in Boston. With my mind still filled with the idea that Cobden-Sanderson was the Doves Press and that the Doves Press was Cobden-Sanderson, I so introduced him to his first Boston audience. He was received with a royal welcome, and throughout his visit made no protest against the assumption that the Doves Press and its productions were his and his alone.

* * *

But the little man was really accepting far more than belonged to him, just as William Morris had done before him. The Doves Press was started after the work at the Kelmscott Press ceased, not by Cobden-Sanderson alone, but in association with Emery Walker, who had been the original printer at the Kelmscott Press. Walker was a skilled engraver and a practical craftsman, who, because of his retiring nature, has never received proper recognition for his real contribution in the manufacture of the Kelmscott and Doves volumes. Cobden-Sanderson and Walker each owned an equal interest in the Doves Press, and each had his own distinct function: Cobden-Sanderson's responsibility was solely the decorative initials and the binding; Walker's part included everything else. The beautiful Doves type was designed by Walker, and he supervised the composition and the presswork.

By the time Cobden-Sanderson returned to England after his American visit, he decided to make good the position he had tacitly accepted, by trying to purchase Walker's interest in the Doves Press; but Walker declined to sell. To break the deadlock, an agreement was entered into legally to the effect that Cobden-Sanderson should be permitted to use the Doves Type for the time being, and that the sole ownership in the property should be vested in whichever one of the partners outlived the other. Then came the act that those of us who had known and admired Cobden-Sanderson can never understand—the destruction by him of the punches and matrices of the Doves Type by throwing them into the Thames. This act was incomprehensible, and we shall never know the answer. Except for this, Emery Walker would undoubtedly have continued the work of the Doves Press, and, once out from under the shadow of two more positive personalities, would have given us his own undisputed expression of the art of typography, to which he had contributed more than any one else during his epoch.

* * *

So, as I salute the figure represented by Legros' engraving, I am thinking of Emery Walker rather than Cobden-Sanderson. I still greet Cobden-Sanderson as the greatest bookbinder of modern times, and unreservedly admire the representatives of his handiwork for their sheer beauty, but I should enjoy them more if their master maker had been generous enough to acknowledge Emery Walker, and had given him the honor that was his due. This I now ask lovers of the Doves Press books to do.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Our Love Has Built a House

Our love has built a house, with four strong walls
And weathered roof to keep the storms away.
Safe, safe this little home, no shadow falls
Except the shadow of the falling day.

A wintry world has threatened it in vain.
See, out of doors, the garden's early cheer.
Fill, fill with spring-bright flowers this house again,
With spring-bright thoughts all who may enter here!

THOMAS MOULT

Geistiges Verständnis

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„WIR WOLLEN deine Götter nicht ehren noch das goldene Bild anbeten, das du hast setzen lassen" (Dan. 3,18), sagten die drei hebräischen Gefangenen zum König Nebukadnezar, als er drohte, sie in den glühenden Ofen werfen zu lassen, wenn sie nicht das goldene Bild anbeteten, wie er befohlen hatte.

Sadrach, Mesach und Abed-Nego weigerten sich, Gott als auf etwas Materielles beschränkt oder durch etwas Materielles versinnbildlicht zu erkennen, da sie verstanden, daß Er der Geist, der große *Ich Bin* ist. Dieses geistige Verständnis war die Kraft, die sie gegen die Angriffe ihrer Feinde schützte. Obgleich der Ofen „siebenmal heißer" gemacht wurde, „als man sonst zu tun pflegte", ehe sie, an Händen und Füßen gebunden, hineingeworfen wurden, erklärt die Bibel (Dan. 3,27): „Die Fürsten, Herren, Vögte und Räte des Königs . . . sahen, daß das Feuer keine Macht am Leibe dieser Männer bewiesen hatte und ihr Haupthaar nicht versengt und ihre Mäntel nicht versehrt waren; ja man konnte keinen Brand an ihnen riechen".

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin hatte durch Anwendung der in dieser biblischen Geschichte enthaltenen geistigen Wahrheiten eine hilfreiche Erfahrung. Sie hatte eines Tages einen langen, wichtigen Artikel mit der Schreibmaschine zu schreiben, und gerade ehe sie mit der Arbeit begann, brachte sie ihre Hand mit der fast rotglühenden Platte eines elektrischen Ofens versehentlich in Berührung und verbrannte sich die Fingerspitzen schwer. Sie zog sich sofort in ihr Zimmer zurück und vertiefte sich im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" in das, was die Verfasserin Mary Baker Eddy über Gott als das Prinzip, die Seele, geschrieben hatte.

Nach einiger Zeit wurde ihr Denken auf die Bibel und die Geschichte von den drei Männern im glühenden Ofen hingelenkt, und sie sah klar, daß Sadrach, Mesach und Abed-Nego die Wahrheit erkannt hatten, daß Gott das Prinzip, nicht eine menschlich persönliche Gottheit ist; und daß Gottes Bild und Gleichnis oder Seine Idee, der Mensch, im Prinzip, nicht in der Person ist. Sie müssen also gesehen haben, daß sie Vertreter der Seele, nicht des materiellen Sinnes, waren. Durch das Verständnis ihrer geistigen ununterbrochenen Einheit mit dem Prinzip konnten diese Männer beweisen, daß sie den Fesseln und dem Leiden überlegen und in vollkommener Sicherheit waren. Wir lesen in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 112): „Gott ist daß Prinzip der göttlichen Metaphysik". Diese Erleuchtung befähigte die Wissenschafterin, sofort mit ihrer Arbeit zu beginnen. Sie arbeitete den Rest des Vormittags ohne jedes Unbehagen, und in der Mittagspause fand sie, daß nicht nur die Schmerzen aufgehört hatten, sondern auch aller materielle Augenschein der Verbrennung, der beträchtlich gewesen war, verschwunden war.

Wir können nicht beweisen, was wir nicht verstehen. Wenn wir Gott verstehen, beweisen wir die göttliche Kraft des Prinzips und ersetzen den fälschenden Irrtum durch die Gegentatsache in der Wissenschaft. Verständnis ist für den Erfolg auf jedem Gebiet wesentlich, und Verständnis wird nur durch Forschung und beständige Praxis gewonnen.

Ein Rechtsanwalt macht das Erforschen und Anwenden des Gesetzes zu seiner Lebensarbeit. Nur durch seine Kenntnis und sein Verständnis des Gesetzes kann er hoffen, sich zum Gipfel des Erfolgs in seinem Beruf zu erheben. Er erlangt jedoch in der Handhabung des Gesetzes nicht dadurch Gewandtheit, daß er sich gern mit dem Gesetz befaßt, sondern durch äußerste Hingebung und Gewissenhaftigkeit im Studium des Gesetzes und in dessen praktischer Anwendung. Ebenso wesentlich ist es, um die Christliche Wissenschaft im Heilen von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod verstehen und anwenden zu können, durch fleißiges Forschen das Verständnis nicht nur des Buchstabens, sondern auch des Geistes zu erlangen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 297):: „Ehe die Annahme Glaube und der Glaube geistiges Verständnis wird, hat der menschliche Gedanke wenig Beziehung zum Tatsächlichen oder Göttlichen".

Diese wissenschaftliche Anwendung seines geistigen Verständnisses Gottes befähigte Christus Jesus, die Heilungswerke augenblicklich zu vollbringen. Wir finden z. B., daß er das Weib, das er von einem krummen Buckel heilte, ein „Tochter Abrahams" nannte, „welche Satanas gebunden hatte" (Luk. 13,16), wodurch er zeigte, daß ihre wahre Wesenseinheit diejenige eines Kindes Gottes war, obwohl sie 18 Jahre lang irrtümlich mit Krankheit wesenseins gemacht worden war. Des Meisters Verständnis der Wahrheit ihrer Beziehung zum göttlichen Prinzip löste die Fesseln, und sie war frei.

Wir lesen in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 271): „Jesus lehrte seine Jünger, wie sie die Kranken durch das Gemüt anstatt durch Materie heilen könnten. Er wußte, daß die Philosophie, die Wissenschaft und der Beweis des Christentums in der Wahrheit beruhen und alle Disharmonie austreiben. Im Lateinischen bedeutet das mit *Jünger* wiedergegebene Wort Schüler, und dieses Wort deutet an, daß die Heilkraft keine übernatürliche Gabe an jene Schüler war, sondern das Ergebnis ihres höher entwickelten geistigen Verständnisses der göttlichen Wissenschaft, die ihr Meister durch das Heilen der Kranken und Sündigen bewies".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

A Friendly Person Who Loved Flowers

EVERY INCH of window space in his rooms was filled with plants. Professor Carver, it seemed, could take a leaf or sprig and put it in a pot and it would bloom radiantly, just as he could wear a posy in his buttonhole on the hottest days without its wilting. Chiefly these plants consisted of amaryllis, which he never stopped breeding. He had developed one that was ten inches in diameter, and another that was pure white, and was working on one that would bloom twice a year.

With all his activity the professor could never forget the flowers that meant so much to him. In 1900, in the midst of replying to queries about soils and crops, he announced he would take pleasure in answering any questions about floriculture. . . .

After that, his laboratory was never free from specimens of some kind. People began calling upon him for advice, and he was so gracious with his information that they felt quite free to do so. Then they fell into the habit of dropping in at the Institute to bring him little presents of bulbs or seeds, or just to see his flowers. He always had time for anyone who was genuinely interested, as when a local hairdresser brought some visitors out, and he showed her how the root of the yucca could be used as soap.

Packets of native seed were constantly streaming out of his office to other schools or organizations. In mailing one package of lantana, vinca, French mulberry, and magnolia grandiflora, he wrote, "It is such a little contribution that it is hardly worth mentioning, but I am so very fond of flowers and pretty things of all kinds that I like to contribute anything that may give pleasure to others, even though it may be small."

And the school returned gratefully that the opportunity of adding something beautiful to other homes was not a small thing. Since he put only a moderate amount of seed in each envelope hundreds of people shared the kindly gift, which would grow in ever-widening circles. Thus some of the brightness of Alabama was sent to almost every state west of the Mississippi, and many east of it.

In another respect also this giving was not a small thing, because it contributed immeasurably to happier relations between the races. No one could scorn the donor of such simple and lovely presents.

A measure of the worth of a man is not merely the degree of fame he achieves, but how the "folks back home" feel about him. As Professor Carver walked through the streets of Tuskegee he would see a particularly charming garden and compliment the gardener. Immediately racial barriers were down and they would fall into a brisk discussion of her particular problems.

He could do more than any other one man to create a pleasant atmosphere among the adjacent white people simply by being a friendly person who loved flowers. — From "George Washington Carver," by RACKHAM HOLT. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Tracing the Beginnings of the English Bible

IT IS NOW three hundred and thirty years since the King James Bible was first published. Shakespeare was then alive in comfortable retirement at Stratford, his famous dramas all having been produced. Suppose, for convenience in dealing with events long past, we take one-half of this stretch of years as a kind of measuring-rod to gauge the lapse of time. One such stride into the past —amounting to a hundred and sixty-five years—would take us back to 1776 and the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Another such stride would take us to 1611, the date of the King James version. Continuing on back, we would come next to 1446, on the threshold of the Renaissance, not long before the birth of Leonardo da Vinci in 1452 and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, and about the time when the newly invented printing press was busy with its first important product—the monumental Gutenberg Bible, completed by 1456. Finally, another step would bring us to the year 1281, toward the close of the thirteenth century, when the King James Bible lay as far ahead in the future as it now lies in the past. . . .

But to find the beginnings of the English Bible, we should have to look much further back, another three hundred and thirty years, from 1280 to 950, and even further, into the preceding century, the age of the great King Alfred. So distant is the era when portions of the Latin Scriptures were first being translated into English prose.

In the British Museum there is a manuscript known as the Vespasian Psalter, which contains what is probably the earliest direct translation (that has been preserved) of one of the books of the Bible into English—or rather the kind of English that was then in use. . . . The Vespasian Psalter, which is assigned to the ninth century, contains the Psalms in Latin together with a literal translation written above the Latin, word for word, in the dialect of Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) that was spoken in the midland counties of England. The translation thus crudely noted down was not intended for the general reader but for the less learned of the clergy, to aid them in understanding the Latin text. It was a gloss rather than a translation—such as is sometimes used by the schoolboy of today between the lines of his Virgil or his Caesar. Set down word for word, the resulting version is strained and unnatural except in those places where the order of the Latin words happens to coincide with the normal order of English.

Another Psalter, assigned to the time of King Alfred and known as the Paris Psalter because the manuscript is preserved in that city, contains what is more truly a translation, though very crude.—From "The Literary Lineage of the King James Bible," by CHARLES BUTTERWORTH. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.)

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Pucheu Verdict Serves Notice to Vichyites Who Plot Turncoat Coup

Officials Quit Gripsholm; Civilian Repatriates Wait

No impatience shown by former internees still on exchange liner in New York Harbor—Wounded men cleared first—Many of those aboard ship had not seen their homeland in years.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 16 (AP)—After the privations of Nazi internment camps and aboard a train on which they left Germany, 374 nonofficial civilian repatriates patiently waited today aboard the the exchange liner Gripsholm to set foot on free soil again.

Disembarkation of the official part of 149 diplomatic attachés, Red Cross personnel, and newspapermen was completed last night, seven hours after the white-painted Swedish ship docked at 3:55 p. m. E. W. T.

First to leave were 36 wounded United States servicemen. Also cleared by the investigation panel were 103 Latin Americans.

Still aboard when the examinations were resumed this morning were the remainder of the 662 repatriates.

Travelers aboard the train out of the Reich told of being refused drinking water and being kept without food for 24 hours.

Aboard the ship was a strange assortment of Americans—some of them speaking with foreign accents, some who had not seen their native land for 30 years, and teen-age children who never had been in the nation of which they were citizens.

Little Jubilation

There was an apparent feeling of relief among the repatriates as the exchange ship swung up New York Harbor, but little show of jubilation. The feeling of many was expressed in the terse comment of one who said he had "no family, no home, no plans."

But the all-inclusive thankfulness at being out of war-torn Europe was embodied in the comment of another who said simply, "We're glad to be alive."

S. Pinckney Tuck, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Vichy and the highest-ranking diplomat in the American party, declared that "after 15 months of detention we are now able to appreciate the full value of the word 'freedom.'"

The official repatriates said they had been satisfactorily treated during their detention, although kept under close surveillance, and had received an adequate amount of food except that it was mostly potatoes at every meal.

One of the Latin Americans interned near Cologne, Mrs. Alfredo Martinez Baca, wife of the Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Vichy, said that Allied bombing attacks had terrified the populace.

Dr. Harold C. Stuart, of Brookline, Mass., who was a Red Cross adviser, said the people in Germany seemed "fairly well off and there is little evidence of starvation among the civilian population," although food now is poor and contains too much starch.

Paris Still Gay

A picture of Paris still gay under German occupation, with crowds jamming unheated halls for concerts and shows, was given by Kathleen Cannel, Parish fashion writer for the New York Times for many years, who was allowed to remain in that city instead of being interned.

Mrs. William L. Peck of Washington, Conn., wife of the American Consul at Marseille, said that it was "a grand sight to see 500 bombers overhead on their way back from bombing Stuttgart."

Mrs. Peck and her husband were interned for two months at Lourdes, France, and the remainder of the time at Baden-Baden, Germany. With them were their two wire-hair terriers, Patsy and Pappy.

Mr. Peck, who was in his consular post from September, 1940, until 1942, said that the Germans treated the internees "very correctly." He had been consul at Naples prior to the assignment in France.

The Pecks said they would return to Connecticut after a brief stay in New York.

Home Unknown

Winthrop Burr, a veteran consular employee who retired to Cannes, France, before the war and then returned to duty as Vice-Consul in that city, told reporters he had been away so long he "didn't know" where his home was.

He said he would visit two brothers, Jerome Burr at Brightwaters, N. Y., and Clinton Burr at Wilton, Conn.

Paul F. Duvizier, former Vice-Consul at Marseille, said the food in internment was "not so bad, but nothing like I am going to get where I am headed tonight." He was going to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duvizier of New Haven, Conn.

Among the official party were Mrs. Madeline MacAffee and her two sons, Donald, Jr., who was a clerk at the Marseille Consulate, and Douglas. Mrs. MacAffee and her younger son will go to live with an uncle, Norman H. MacAffee, at Quincy, Mass.

Donald, Jr., will report to the State Department in Washington, and then he expects to enter the armed forces, he said.

Expects to Enter Service

Douglas MacAffee said he studied English while interned, at a university which had been set up in the camp. Neither he nor his brother had seen the United States before.

Joseph W. Le Bourdais, a messenger in the Embassy at Paris and Vichy, who left his home at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1918 to go to France with the Red Cross and remained, left the ship with his wife and 12-year-old son Jack.

They planned to go to the home of a niece, Mrs. Charles La Berge, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Le Bourdais said that they were treated satisfactorily throughout their internment except that "the Gestapo was always on our heels, even when we went walking."

Sherwood Sidelinger of Warren, Maine, who had spent 12 years in naval service and was serving in the Naval Attaché's office at the outbreak of the war, said he gained 10 pounds during his internment. He credited the gain to Red Cross parcels which were delivered frequently.

Home at Last

ST. LOUIS, March 16 (AP)—Francis Gordon Law, believed by his parents to be a casualty of World War I, stepped down the gangplank of the Gripsholm March 15 on his way back to St. Louis to tell his mother and father the story of his life the past 25 years.

The last letter they had received from him until last November was on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918. Twenty-five years later he wrote, "I have a good story to tell. I'll be home soon as I can." That was the first assurance Mr. and Mrs. George Law had in a quarter century from their son.

Mr. Law left Lorain, Ohio, in 1917 to go to New York where he hoped to find work as an electrician.

A letter from him a month later said he was an ambulance driver in the British Army. He joined the U. S. Army after America entered the war.

On Armistice Day, he wrote his parents, "I'll be home soon." Then for 25 years to the month his parents heard nothing more. His wife divorced him.

Accompanying him back on the Gripsholm was his second wife, whom he married in Europe. Mr. Law has a son, Maj. Lawrence Law, now serving with U. S. forces in New Guinea.

Senator Wants Say In Government Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—An issue over which Congress battled sharply a year ago arose in the Senate again today in the form of legislation to require Senate confirmation of all Federal employees receiving $4,500 a year or more.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, put forward the proposal as an amendment to the $8,357,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill, with the assertion that he thought Congress should have more to say about administrative personnel in the Federal offices.

The Senate passed the same legislation over Administration opposition a year ago, but the House rejected it.

Homecoming for U. S. Repatriates

Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Navy

Steamship Gripsholm Ends Another Mission of Mercy in Wartime

Upper left: The Swedish diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm completes another wartime voyage of mercy as it steams up New York Harbor before docking at Jersey City, N. J., March 15 with 663 repatriates from Europe. Upper right: Douglas C. MacArthur of Washington, nephew of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, smiles as he leaves the exchange liner after being repatriated from internment in German-occupied Europe. Mr. MacArthur, who holds his dog, "Nukie," was Third Secretary at the American Embassy in Vichy, France. Lower left: S. Pinckney Tuck, who was American Chargé d'Affaires at Vichy, France, and his wife leave the ship. The Tucks had been interned 15 months before their exchange. Lower right: American soldiers who arrived from German prison camps.

Algiers Court Puts Brand On Every Collaborationist

Group charts plan to form new government with Pétain as 'head' under democratic cloak.

Full power of resistance movement tips scales against former official who aided Nazis.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unscrupulous Vichy politicians still hope to employ Marshal Philippe Pétain as a figurehead in order to ingratiate themselves with the victorious Allies.

At the same time, they hope to be able to hide behind the Marshal and save themselves from punishment at the hands of the French Underground.

According to information now available to this writer, when the Allied armies enter France, Marshal Pétain intends to set up a new government, including such former republican ministers as Georges Bonnet and Anatole de Monzie, to convoke the prewar Parliament, and to liberate all political prisoners, including the Communists.

The Marshal, it is said, would then present his new "democratic" regime to the Allied High Command, asking the Allies to protect the "legal republican government" against the "revolutionary forces" of the Army of Resistance. The apparent success of the Badoglio Government in Italy is said to have inspired the ingenious plans of the Vichy plotters.

Reason for Shake-up

It may be that knowledge of this scheme is what has inspired the Germans to carry out a new shake-up of the so-called Government in Italy.

In the future, according to dispatches from neutral sources, Vichy affairs will be administered by a "directorate" composed of five outstanding French Fascists, including Police Chief Joseph Darnand; Marcel Déat, leading Paris collaborationist and chief of the "Rassemblement National"; Jean Luchaire, Paris pro-Fascist writer; Fernand Tissot, representative of Jacques Doriot's "French Popular Party," and Georges Guilbaud, former director of a pro-German paper in Tunis.

Pierre Laval will remain nominal Chief of the Vichy government, according to these reports, but will give up the direction of most Vichy ministries and will figure merely as Foreign Minister. As Vichy has no independent foreign policy and as most of Vichy's offices abroad have been closed down, this would seem to mean that the former French dictator has been left in the cold.

Partial Corroboration

No official confirmations of these changes in the Vichy Government have been forthcoming so far, but they are partly corroborated by an Underground report from France, according to which General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, chief of the anti-invasion forces in France, urged Berlin to eliminate M. Laval and to put all-out pro-German Frenchmen like M. Déat and Count Fernand de Brinon in charge of French affairs. Marshal Rommel, it is said, wanted to set up a new government in Paris.

The Germans apparently have given up all hope of collaboration on the part of the French people and, therefore no longer care whether the French consider Vichy as a genuine French government or merely as the French representative of the German Reich.

Marshal Pétain has relinquished the "sit-down strike" which he started some time ago. He resumed his duties as Chief of State after German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had informed him that Hitler would not mind at all if he decided to resign from office. M. Deat, commenting on the von Ribbentrop letter, stated that "the Marshal seems to have bowed down to necessity."

Food Situation Worse

The bickering among the "collaborationist" groups in Vichy and their invasion plans are of little actual interest to the French people, whose sufferings are reaching a new climax. The food situation is becoming worse every day and the dire plight of the population is increased by the arrival of hundreds of thousands of refugees pouring into the departments in the interior of France from the invasion coasts. According to Vichy reports, almost 1,000,000 inhabitants of Southern France have so far been evacuated from the Mediterranean Coast alone and the evacuations are still continuing.

M. Darnand's special police, which has been reinforced by German SS troops, still is battling the guerrilla bands in the French Alps and in the Jura Mountains. At the same time, ruthless persecutions are carried out against the resistance groups in other parts of the country.

Vichy papers report that thousands of French patriots called "bandits" by the French Fascists have been arrested recently and have been brought to judgment before the "special courts" set up by M. Darnand.

The French at Algiers have been cheered by M. Darnand's failure to curb the guerrilla bands so far, but they look with increasing apprehension on his vigorous efforts to destroy the French Underground.

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 16—What is the real significance of the treason trial in Algiers of Pierre Pucheu, for nine months Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government?

The significance of M. Pucheu's trial and the capital sentence imposed upon him lies in the fact that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee of Liberation, energetically supported by the Consultative Assembly sitting in Algiers, has given notice to the world in general and Frenchmen in particular that all "collaborators" come within the scope of the French law of treason.

The men of Vichy and all those of whatever kind who are playing a "double game" in France are condemned.

Bewildering Aspects

There is no doubt that from the judicial aspect, the trial and sentence of M. Pucheu left Anglo-Saxons and many Frenchmen slightly bewildered. The prosecution in some cases lacked documentary proof to support its charges. Many of the counter-claims by the defense, some of them put forward with great strength and eloquence by M. Pucheu himself, remained unanswered.

In the comparatively peaceful atmosphere of Algiers, there was for the onlooker a feeling that M. Pucheu, in respect to due process of law, might have been given the benefit of the doubt.

But M. Pucheu was something more than an individual guilty of crimes against France. He represented the Vichy Government and as Minister of the Interior symbolized all that was worst in that Government's collaboration with the Germans—in fact, in all the expropriations, repressions of liberty, murders, and shootings of Frenchmen.

Power of Underground

Massed behind the dais where the five judges sat in the Palace of Justice in Algiers was the whole force of the embattled resistance movement in France.

Thousands of Frenchmen have been executed by firing squads, tens of thousands of others have been deported into the slave labor markets of Germany, and M. Pucheu uncontestably had his share in this responsibility.

Actually, M. Pucheu already had been condemned to execution in August of last year by a resolution of the Resistance Committee in Paris. That sentence could not be carried out in France. Last week's trial and capital sentence therefore was in a way legalizing and carrying to its conclusion the expressed will of all those in France, of whatever political party, who refuse to admit that the Government that collaborates with the Germans is the lawful authority in their country.

Political Necessity

It might be said that the passing of a sentence of execution on M. Pucheu was, aside from its judicial aspects, a political necessity.

The authority of General de Gaulle's Committee and the position of the Consultative Assembly in Algiers rest ultimately upon the support of the resistance movement in France. The day of compromise and uncertainty in real leadership in French politics is at an end.

The France that counts, the France that has the largest volunteer army in its history since the days of Louix XIV, has only recognized General de Gaulle. Consequently, the General is inevitably highly sensitive to the wishes of the resistance movement in France.

It would be wrong to say that M. Pucheu's trial was forced upon the National Committee of Liberation by pressure of the resistance members on the Committee and the resistance delegates in the Assembly—of whom there are 70 out of a total 102—but it is certain that the time, place, and method of trial were controlled by this factor.

This increasing influence of Frenchmen from France upon the French Government in Algiers is one of the most important features of the political scene here.

To see how the resistance movement looks to Algiers to carry out its wishes, it is necessary only to note the instant reaction reported from France when the sentence on M. Pucheu was announced.

M. Pucheu's trial was a test case.

The French Government in Algiers by accepting the challenge undoubtedly has strengthened its bonds with its less fortunate supporters who are bearing the burden of the German occupation.

Churchill Hits Out at Critics And Asks Test

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill answered an attack on the Atlantic Charter in Commons today with a confident challenge to the opposition to test the Government's strength, and declared:

"It is rather late in the day to begin these sweeping condemnations of the Atlantic Charter which at the time seemed to receive a cordial welcome generally."

The issue arose when Mr. Rhys John Davies, Laborite, asked Mr. Churchill to arrange debate and said recent statements on the Charter by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden suggested that some of its principles had been abandoned.

Opposition to the Charter was interposed by Mr. Maurice Petherick, Conservative, who asked:

"Are you aware that the desire for debate is not confined only to Mr. Rhys Davies and those who think as he does? It is also shared by those who maintain that the Atlantic Charter, where it is not platitudinous, contains principles highly dangerous to the British and Allied cause."

Of Mr. Davies' motion for debate Mr. Churchill said:

"Although this motion is not sponsored by any organized political party it is couched in hostile terms, is supported by 70 members, and wears the aspect of a vote of censure.

"There being no official party opposing the Government, a sufficient number of members banding themselves together ought, in my view, to have an opportunity of bringing their challenge to a test."

Britain Outlines Policy in Somaliland

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, March 16—What British administrators, responsible for the welfare of over 1,000,000 Somalis and some 4,000 Italians, are doing in the former Italian territory of Somaliland was described in a London broadcast.

"Every Italian who can work has a job and every family in need gets an allowance based on the cost of living. The policy of the British administrators, the broadcast said, "can be summarized in the words: peace, order, good government, and efficiency.

"Somali farming has been kept going and Italian farms have again been brought into production. Together, they are furnishing enough food to reduce imports to a minimum. Soda for soap-making cannot be imported, but the authorities have taught the Somalis how to make soda from the ashes of a common fire. A substitute for olive oil is produced from ground nuts and other local oil-bearing seeds. Cotton-piece goods are made on the village looms."

Fights Starts For Abolition Of FEPC Rule

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The outlines of a drive to abolish the Fair Employment Practices Committee began taking shape on Capitol Hill today, based on a challenge to the constitutional right of the Government to say whether a private employer shall hire white persons or Negroes.

President Roosevelt's request to Congress for a $585,000 direct appropriation to sustain the agency, first created by executive order in 1941, sparked the active opposition.

Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, Appropriations Committee member, told newspapermen the agency had sought to force Negroes into jobs, with the Government and private companies as well, "regardless of their character or ability."

Representative John Taber (R) of New York, ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, said "the FEPC hasn't made a very good reputation for itself. I am suspicious of it."

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Senate Appropriations Committee member, said he would fight any appropriation for the FEPC "any way I can."

Mr. Starnes declared "the agency has no warrant in either law or logic," and added:

"No government, federal or state, has any right to tell any sort of private business what persons it shall hire or fire. It's known that colored charwomen have been forced into government positions, as clerks and secretaries."

Mr. Roosevelt sent a formal request to Congress for money to run the FEPC after Senator Russell moved to put an amendment in the independent offices appropriation bill to prevent the use of any of the funds to sustain for more than one year any agency created by executive order. This would force such agencies to come directly to Congress for money.

In setting up the FEPC, the President said its purpose was "to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower and to eliminate discriminatory employment practices." War contracts with the Government usually embody a clause assuring there will be no discrimination in employing a person because of race or color.

Not a V-Letter Lost

Not one of the 233,000,000 V-letters sent overseas has been lost, the Army and Navy report.

Invasion: New Role for Air Force

Following the Fronts ..... *By Henry Sowerby*

Concentration of all available Allied aircraft in an attempt to blast the Germans out of Cassino in Italy has more to it than appears on the surface.

Its immediate purpose is to clear the way to Rome.

But it is also a dress rehearsal for the new prase of the war that it about to open.

So far it has been the day of the heavy bomber. The Allies' offensive in the West has been in the air. The next phase of the war, when the main blow will be struck by the land invasion forces, will require an entirely different air setup.

Instead of the squadrons of heavy bombers, with their fighter escort, launching out on elaborately prepared expeditions, involving long integration between many airfields, carrying heavy loads of bombs that increased from two tons in 1942 to six tons since last February—all in charge of carefully briefed crews, the invasion will call primarily for light tactical forces.

Allies Must Blast Defenses

The type of work the Allied airmen will be concerned to carry out will be partly that tried out at Cassino—the blasting of Germans from their coastal defenses so as to save men of the land army.

It is a difficult job to destroy modern defenses. It took 6,000 tons of high explosive before the Eighth Army could force the Germans out of Ortona last December. A solid morning's bombing of the small town of Cassino does not appear to have cleaned up the place. The more practise the Allies can put in at this task, therefore, the better will be the prospects for the invasion.

The main requirements for air co-operation with the invading land army will be rapid maneuverability and instantaneous take-offs, as called upon by the land army commanders for support in breaking up a counter-offensive, destroying railways or bridges or blocking the arrival of reinforcements.

For this work the Anglo-American air services have had to be reorganized and an offensive system of rapid fighters, known as the Allied Expeditionary Air Force has been made up of the British Fighter Command, the Army Co-operation Command and the Ninth American Air Force.

This makes the third phase of the Allies' air offensive. The first was an attack on the heavy industries of the Ruhr and elsewhere. The foundries of Essen, Wuppertal, Duisburg, Dortmund, and other centers turning out heavy equipment for the Russian front were systematically bombed last spring until much of the sting was taken out of Von Mannstein's war on the Red Army.

This winter the attack shifted from the heavy industries to the Luftwaffe itself and the plants producing its planes. The invasion program laid down at Teheran made it necessary that the Allies should command the air to compensate for any advantages the Germans may have in their long prepared land defenses.

Massed daylight precision attacks were directed at Schweinfurt, Oschersleben, Leipzig and other plants turning out component parts of the Luftwaffe fighters. So successful were these attacks that many of the raids—particularly those in north France—encountered no opposition but flak. Four-fifths of the Luftwaffe is concentrated in the West, leaving much of the Russian front without air support. But reluctance to risk planes in resistance to daily raids has frequently allowed the Allied airmen to pass without resistance.

Evidence of Nazi Plane Shortage

Further evidence of plane shortage is the fact that Germans are found using their night fighters in daytime and their day fighters by night.

The Allied purpose has therefore been to force the Luftwaffe to fight, even at some sacrifice in heavy bombers. The Berlin raids early this month, which cost the Allies 127 bombers and 64 fighters, more than justified themselves in the damage sustained by the Luftwaffe. In the four days from March 6 to March 10 alone the Luftwaffe was reported to have lost 520 fighters. In February it lost 1,011. Since the beginning of the year it has lost well over 2,500 planes, not counting those lost on the Russian front. Losses of this size are probably beyond the German replacement figure. They drew from Britain's Air Secretary the statement: "Air supremacy is now within Allied reach."

When the invasion opens, with the high German military skill on land pitted against an air completely dominated by the Allies, there will be a type of warfare completely new to history.

Tydings States Platform

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, announcing his candidacy for renomination yesterday, said he would "work for government by law, and in accordance with true democratic principles and against the establishment of government by bureaus.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	1,600,000
Previous day's sales	1,184,680
1944 volume to date	47,562,714
1943 volume to date	61,008,459

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	53.0	Prev. day	52.9
Month ago	50.8	Year ago	46.1
1944 high	53.1	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	9	58¼	57⅞	58	+ ¼
Abr & Str ¾e	† 10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
Acme Steel 3	3	58	58	58	+1⅜
Adams Exp ½g	17	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ¼e	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	54	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Alo&Susq 3.80e	† 10	138	138	138	— ½
Alleghany Corp	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	98	28½	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅞
Alleg pr pf	6	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
Allegh L Stl .35e	47	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Alleg & West 6	† 10	78½	78½	78½	—1½
Allen Indust ¾g	46	11⅜	10½	11¼	+ ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	147	146½	146½	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	6	30⅛	30½	30½	— ½
Allied Strs 1	25	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	•1	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	28	58⅝	58⅛	58⅜	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ¼e	9	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 2¾k	1	24	54	54	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet ¾e	2	84⅞	84½	84⅞	+ ⅜
AmAgChDel 1.20	•1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	2	65½	65½	65½	— ½
Am Bk Note .40e	19	18⅜	18	18	
Am Bank N of 3	† 10	63½	63½	63½	+ ¼
Am Bosch ½e	•57	14½	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	•7	41	40	40	— ⅝
Am Cable & Rad	24	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Can 3	3	86½	86¼	86½	
Am Can pf 7	† 20	176	176	176	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	27	39¾	39	39	— ½
Am C&F pf 14¼g	4	81	80½	80¼	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	5	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	† 10	114	114	114	
Am Colortype .15e	2	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Am Distill stpa	26	27½	26	27	+ ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	26	26⅛	25¼	26	+1¼
Am For Pow	37	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FP$6pf 1½k	2	79	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅜
Am&FP$7pf 1¾k	6	90	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	118	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	37⅜	33¾	33¾	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	67½	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
Am Interna ½g	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Locomotive¾e	•88	19½	18¾	19	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	•3	92⅞	91½	91½	+1⅛
Am M&F .80	6	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¼e	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	7	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	•110	118	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
Am NewsCo 1.80	† 20	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Am P&L $6 pf	20	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅞
Am P&L $5 pf	26	47¾	47	47	— ¼
Am Rad&StS .10e	82	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
Am Rad&SSpf7	† 10	165	165	165	
Am R Mill .20e	34	14½	14¼	14¼	
AmRolMpf 4½g	†220	67¾	67½	67½	
Am Safety Raz 1g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Seating ½g	6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 90	29	28½	28½	— ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	30	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rof7	†100	152	151½	152	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	19	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
Am Stove .30e	5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar of 7	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+2⅞
Am Sum Tob ¼e	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	12	157½	157⅜	157½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	4	60	59¼	60	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	52	61¾	60	61¾	
Am Tob pf 6	† 41	144	144	144	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	68	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
Am Viscose ½e	13	46⅞	46⅛	46¾	+ ⅝
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118	118	118	— ½
Am Wat Wks	28	8¼	7⅞	8	
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	88	88	88	+2
Am Woolen	169	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	18	89½	87½	88⅛	+3⅛
Am Zinc L & S	13	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf1¼k	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
Anaconda Cop ¾e	56	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
Anacon W&C 1	† 7	27⅞	27	27½	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1o	5	22½	22	22½	+1
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	46¾	46	46¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Armour&Co pref3k	3	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ¼
Armour & Co pf	† 80	101½	101	101½	+ ½
Armstrong Crk ¼e	9	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .10e	32	10⅞	9⅝	10½	+1
Artloom Cp pf 7	† 20	110	108	110	+3½
Asso D Gds ¾e	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Assc DGd 1pf 6	184	58	56¾	58	+2
Assc DGd 2 pf 7	† 4	90	90	90	
Atch T&SF 1½e	76	68⅜	67⅛	67⅞	+1
Atch T&S F pf 5	4	89¾	89¼	89½	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3g	85	39½	38⅜	39⅛	+ ⅝
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	29	29	29	
Atl Refining (¾e)	29	31⅜	31	31¼	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	† 20	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
Atlas Corp (¾e)	25	13⅛	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 3¼e	•170	57¾	57	57¾	
Aut N pr&A1½k	† 30	71½	71	71	—1½
Aviation Co .20e	17	4	3⅞	4	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Loco wt	52	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	109	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	34	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Bang&A pf 5¼k	† 20	63	63	63	
Barber Asph	19	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
Barker Bros ¾g	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	29	17½	17¼	17⅜	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	•6	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	9	29⅛	28¾	29	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	9	34½	34	34	
Beech Aric 1g	5	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	117	117	117	+1
Belding-Hem .80	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Airc 1a	25	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat ¾e	8	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Ben f'L pr pf 2½	3	55	55	55	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
Best Foods ½e	14	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
Beth Steel (1½e)	55	62¼	61¼	61½	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	117	116⅞	117	+ ⅜
Bin & Decker 1.60	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .15e	15	9⅛	9⅛	9	
Blumenthal pf7	†100	96	96	96	+1
Bl'm'dale .225e	† 20	15¾	15¾	15¾	+1½
Boeing Airplane2g	13	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	3	50	50	50	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	† 70	48	47½	48	+1
Bond Strs 2	4	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	7	30	29⅞	30	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Bower Roll B ⅜e	3	38⅛	28½	28½	
Braniff Airw .60	49	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1
Bridgeport Br 1	•11	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	•13	31	30⅝	30¾	— ¼
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Bristol-Myers ⅜e	2	44½	44½	44½	
Brklyn Un Gas ½g	8	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
Brown Shoe 2	3	43	43	43	+1½
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	8	15⅜	15	18⅞	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	21	10	9⅞	10	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	118½	118½	118½	+1½
Budd Mfg	18	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg55pf5	†130	62	61¾	61⅝	— ⅛
Budu Wheel ½g	15	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Buffalo Forge 45e	9	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅝
Bullard Co ½e	4	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	24	24	24	
Burl Mills (.40e)	7	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
Burr Add Ma .20e	8	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Bush Term ¼e	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Butler Bros (.15e)	27	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¾g	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers A M Co	8	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 10	90	80	80	+1
Byron Jack ¼e	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Calif Pack 1½	2	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½	† 20	56	56	56	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	16	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	22	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Campbell Wy ¾e	26	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅝
Can Dry Ale ¼e	11	26¾	26	26⅛	
Canad Pacific h½e	70	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	15	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	† 20	47	47	47	+ ¼
Caro C&O 5	† 10	101½	101½	101½	
Carpenter Stl ½e	3	29½	29⅛	29⅜	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .05e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	48	39	38	38½	+ ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 3	3	50¼	49¼	49¾	— ⅜
Celanese Co ½of•	10	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 60	122½	121½	121½	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 90	120⅛	120	120	
Celotex Corp ½g	6	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 80	18	17½	18	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	21⅞	21½	21½	— ½
Cent Foundry	98	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½g	† 40	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	3	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
CentVioletaSug 1g	2	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
Century Rib M	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cert Rib pf 7	† 40	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	3	34	34	34	
Certain-teed Prod	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 580	63½	62¼	62½	—1¼
Chain Belt ¾e	2	18	18	18	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Champ Pap&F ¾e	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6	† 80	110½	110½	110½	
Ches & Ohio 3	8	48	47½	47⅞	+ ½
Ches Corp Va	4	13⅛	13	13	
Chi&E Ill ½pg	37	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	4	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅝
Chi Grt West	112	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Chi Grt W pf 5½k	23	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or .15e	5	18¾	18⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
Chi No West wi	16	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	43	55	54	55	+1
Chi Pneu Tool 2	10	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½	† 60	50	49⅞	50	+ ½
Chi Yell Cab	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Childs Co	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Chile Cop ½e	† 20	28	28	28	+2½
Chrysler Corp ¾e	55	66⅞	65¼	65⅝	— ⅜
Cin & I&F 1.20	8	17	17	17	
City Invest	† 60	61¾	61	61¾	+ ¾
City Stores	57	8½	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
Clark Equip ¾e	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Clev E l pf 4½	† 10	113½	113½	113½	
Clev Gr Br ½e	2	41	41	41	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	37	36¾	37	— ½
Cluett Peab ½e	6	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	† 60	64½	64¼	64¼	— ¼
Colgate-P-P ½a	10	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼	† 10	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ¾e	15	29¾	29	29⅛	+ ⅝
Col & South	†380	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†260	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
Col & South 2pf	†280	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Colum B'castA.40e	5	28⅛	27⅞	28	
Colum G&E .10e	81	5⅛	5	5	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	5	85	84½	85	— ⅛
Colum Pict ½g	25	19½	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	3	90	89	90	+1
Coml Credit 3	23	41½	41¾	41½	+ ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	13	44⅞	44¾	44¾	
Coml Solv .60g	26	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	116	¾	¾	¾	
Com&So pf 13¼k	7	87⅞	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
Com Ed 1.40	57	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾ag	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	3	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
Consol Cigar ½e	4	27	26½	26¾	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	65	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	106	105¾	106	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	6	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	5	19½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Cons Nat Gas	28	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ½e	24	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Consol'n Coal	16	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	47	47	47	
ConsumP pf4½	† 60	104¾	104⅝	104¾	+ ⅛
Container Co ¾e	16	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	31	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
Cont Can ¾e	19	38¼	37½	37½	
Cont Diam F .20e	16	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	64	6	5⅞	6	
Cont Oil Del .30e	30	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Cooper Bess ¾e	•54	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅝
Cooper Bess pf3	† •20	42¼	42	42	— ¼
CopperweldStl .80	42	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 50	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	10	58⅜	58	58¼	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	37	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	+ ¾
Cotv Inc .30g	2	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	
Crane Co ¼e	29	21½	21	21	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 50	108	107	108	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	4	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	24	21⅜	20⅜	20¾	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾pg	18	33⅛	32	32¾	+1
Crown Zeller 1	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf5	† 10	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	37	33¾	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf	†310	27¼	26	26	—1¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	12	29¼	28¼	28½	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
Curtis Publishing	62	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
Curtis Pub pf5g	†210	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	43½	43⅜	43½	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright¾g	30	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	43	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Cutler-Ham .35e	11	24¼	23¾	24	
Davega Strs ½g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Davison Chem 1a	8	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	•1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	25	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	55	27	26	26⅝	+ ⅞
Del Lack&West	97	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
Detroit Ed .30e	22	15⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 50	34	34	34	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	3	31¾	31½	31¾	— ¼
Diam T Motor ¼e	2	15⅜	15	15⅜	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	30	33½	33	33½	+1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	97	97	97	— ½
Dixie Cup ½pg	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†130	44¾	44¾	44½	— ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜e	5	38¾	38	38	— ¾
Dome Mines h1.60	19	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	— ¾
Douglas Airc 5g	10	54	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 2g	20	24⅜	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
Dow Chem 3	2	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	
Dunhill Int	7	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¼e	8	145¾	145¼	145¾	+ ¾
duPont pf 4½g	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	+1¼
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 30	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Eastern Air L	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	34	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165⅛	165⅛	165⅛	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	44½	44½	44½	
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
El Auto-Lite ½e	3	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
Electric Boat ¼e	11	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
El Power & Lt	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	90½	88¾	88¾	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	94½	92¼	92¼	—1¼
El Paso N G 2.40	10	31⅜	31	31	
Endic John pf 4	† 70	105	104⅜	105	— ½
Eng Pub Service	90	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
Eng P S $5 pf5	†160	96	96	96	+ ¾
EPSS5½pf5½	†430	99½	98½	99¼	+ ¾
Eng P S $6pf6	† 20	101½	101½	101½	
Equit Off Bldg	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR 1g	15	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	150	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	5	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¾e	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
FairbanksMorse1a	2	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	32	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6	† 30	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
Fed M & S ¼e	12	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	† 10	95	95	95	— ½
Ferro Enam ¼e	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
Firestone T&R ¾e	17	42¼	41½	41½	— ¼
FirstNatStrs 2½	•2	40	40	40	+ ⅝
Flintkote .15e	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
Florence Stove 2	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	21	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	†520	56	55⅛	55⅜	— ⅞
Food Fair Strs 1	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35e	4	59½	59⅛	59½	
Foster Wheeler	17	20⅜	20	20	— ½
Francisco Sugar	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32⅛	31¾	32	+ ⅜
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
Fruehauf T pf5	†260	108¾	108¼	108¾	
Gair Robert .30g	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gamewell Co¾e	†120	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	8	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv 1g	25	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	4	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .15e	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Gen Bronze .60g	7	9	8⅞	9	
Gen Cable	17	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	31	15¾	15	15½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¼k	†230	95½	94¾	95¼	+ ¾
Gen Cigar (1)	3	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	79	36¾	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	24	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	59	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	109	109	109	+ ¼
Gen Mills5pf5	† 70	129	129	129	
Gen Motors 3¼e	84	59½	58⅞	59⅛	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	3	127¼	127	127	— ¼
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	3	44	43½	44	+1
Gen Prec Eq 1	13	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	9	⅝	7⅞	8	
Gen P Ink pf 6	† 50	109	109	109	+1
Gen Pub Service	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	4	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	8	1⅜	1⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2s 53-51	100.13	100.13	100.13
2 2½s 69-64 Dec	100.3	100.2	100.3
30 2½s 59-56	100.5	100.4	100.5
1 2½s 67-62	100.17	100.17	100.17
1 2½s 70-65	100.6	100.6	100.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleg 5s49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
35 Alleg inc 5s 50	94¼	93¾	94
20 Am&FP5s2030	91	90¾	90¾
1 AmIGC 5½s49	103½	103½	103½
3 AmT&T 3¾s66	109¼	109¼	109¼
19 AmT&T 3s56	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜
3 AmTob 3s62	104	104	104
15 AngCN deb67	65	65	65
16 Arm Del 7s78	114	113¾	114
11 Arm Del 4s55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 ATSF 4s95	121½	121⅜	121⅜
2 ACL 1st4s52	97	96½	97
20 ACL clt4s52	96⅞	96½	96⅞
6 ACL 4½s64	81½	81	81¼
3 Atl Ref 3s 53	105½	105½	105½
12 B&O 1st m s48	87	86¾	87
57 B&O 95s A	47	46⅞	47
80 B&O 95s C	51	50½	51⅛
24 B&O 2000 D	46½	46¼	46½
54 B&O 96 F	47	46⅞	47
164 B&O cv 60	35¼	35¼	35½
18 B&O 4s 48	85½	85¼	85¼
17 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	78	78	78
17 B&OSW 50	63¾	62⅝	63⅜
2 Beth St 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 59	105½	105½	105½
3 Bost Me 4½s 70	59	59	59
•15 Buf R&P 57 st	54	53½	54
10 BCR&N 5s 34	27	27	27
6 Can N 5s 69 Jly	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Can P 4½s 60	103⅞	103¾	103¾
41 Can P 4s perp	94¾	94⅜	94¾
1 Celan 3½s 62	104¼	104¼	104
17 Cen G 5s 59C	13¼	13¼	13¼
28 Cen G cn 5s 45	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞
52 Cen Pac 5s 60	88⅛	87½	88
9 Cen P 1st 4s 49	102¼	102	102
16 CRRNJ 5s 87	36½	36	36½
94 Ch&A 3s 2d	29⅜	28¾	29
7 CB&Q 5s 71 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜
8 CB&Q 4½s 77	92	91⅜	92
60 CB&Q g 4s 58	103¼	102¾	103
30 C&EI 1st 97	62¼	61¾	62
16 Chi L & L 4s 47	61½	61⅜	61½
187 CMSPP 5s 75	58¾	58	58⅛
142 CMSPP 5s 2000	17	16¾	16⅞
45 CMSP 4½s 89 C	84	83¾	84
22 CMSP g 4s 89	81¾	81¼	81¼
2 C&NW 5s 2037	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
7 C&NW 5s 87	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
107 C&NW 4½s 87	15¾	15½	15¾
65 Vhi & NW 4½s 99 wi	68¼	67¾	68¼
6 CNW 4½s 2037	59	58¾	58¾
40 C&NW 4s 87	76¼	76	76
6 CRIP 4½s 52 A	48½	48¼	48¼
29 CRIP 4½s 60	10⅜	10¼	10¼
60 CRI&P 4s 88	72¼	72	72¼
164 CRIP r 4s 34	43	43	43¼
7 Ch US 3¾s 63	109⅞	109⅝	109¾
5 Ch&WI 4s 52	105½	105½	105½
89 CCCSL 4½s 77	69¼	68⅝	68⅞
16 Cl UT 5s 73	91⅝	90¾	91⅜
11 Cl UT 4½s 77	85¼	85¼	85¼
50 Col S 4½s 80	62¼	61½	62
1 Col G 5s 52 May	103½	103⅜	103½
14 Col G 5s 61	104⅞	104½	104¾
6 Com Ed 3½s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Cruc Stl 3¼s 55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Cuba N 5½s 42 r	54¼	54¼	54½
58 Del & H 4s 63	88⅛	87⅞	88⅜
54 D&RG 4s 36	53	52⅞	52⅞
9 D&RGW 5s 55	6⅞	6¾	6¾
16 DRGW 5s 55 a	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝
11 D&RGW 5s 78	48	48	48
10 Det Ed 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
4 Duq Lt 3½s 65	109½	109⅜	109⅜
24 Erie 4½s 2015	74	73½	73¾
10 Erie 4s 95	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Firest 3s 61	103	103	103
8 Fla EC 5s 74	45½	45	45½
1 Mich CG 4s 63	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
7 MSPSSM g 5s 38	37	37	37
11 M-K-T 5s 62A	70	69½	69½
41 M-K-T adj 5s 67	46	45	46
35 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	64⅜	64	64
19 M-K-T 4s 62B	58¾	58	58¾
49 Mo P 5½s 49	13	12½	13
10 Mo P 5s 65A	69½	69½	69½
156 Mo P 5s 77F	69¾	69¼	69¾
11 Mo P 5s 78G	69½	69¼	69½
112 Mo P 5s 80H	69¾	69⅜	69¾
81 Mo P 5s 81 I	69½	69⅜	69½
228 Mo P g 4s 75	29	28½	29
1 Mont P 3¾s 66	106	106	106
8 Mor&E 4½s 55	55¼	55	55
11 Mor&E 3½s 2000	57	56⅞	57
2 Nat Dai 3¾s 60	107	107	107
1 Nat Dist 3½s 49	106	106	106
17 NERR 4s 45	91½	91⅜	91½
5 NET&T 5s 52	116	116	116
4 GtNor 4½s77E	102⅜	102½	102¾
11 Gt Nor 4s46G	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 GtNor 3¾s67	94⅜	94½	94⅝
5 GM&O 4s75	96	96	96
12 GM&O inc2015	85	85	85
31 Hud C 5s62A	65¼	64⅜	65
20 H&M r5s57	64¼	63½	64¼
3 H&M inc5s57	31½	31½	31½
11 Ill Bell 2¾s81	102¾	102½	102¾
10 IC 4s53	74	73¾	73⅞
44 IC r4s55	78⅜	78½	78½
35 IC 4¾s66	63⅜	62¾	63
22 ICCSL 5s63A	68½	68¼	68½
20 ICCSL 4½s63	64	63¾	63⅞
151 IntGN 6s 52	23¼	22¼	23¼
35 IntGN1st6s52	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
87 IntGN 5s56B	55¼	55⅛	55⅛
55 IntGN 5s56C	55¼	55¼	55¼
24 Int HE 6s44	63¾	63	63½
37 IntT&T 4½s52	78⅞	78½	78¾
63 IntT&T 5s55	83	82⅞	82¾
10 JonL 3¼s61	99	99	99
6 KCPtS 4s56	83½	83¼	83½
7 KC Sou 5s50	83¼	83	83
8 Lac G 5½s53	99¾	99½	99¾
6 LautN inc75	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 LehVHT 5s54	66½	66½	66½
23 LVNY 4½s50	77½	77	77
19 LehV 5s2003st	54¼	54	54¼
54 LchV 4½s2003	47	46½	46⅝
48 LehV 4s 2003	43½	43¼	43½
16 L Isl r 4s49	105	104½	104¾
4 Lorillard 3s63	103	103	103
112 LoukA 5s69	99	98¾	99
2 L&N 5s2003B	107¼	107¼	107
3 L&N 4½s2003	106¾	106¾	106¾
24 L&N 3¾s2003	99⅝	99½	99⅝
7 NOTerm 4s 53	99½	99½	99½
2 NOTM 5½s 54	84	83¾	84
7 NOTM 5s 54	80	80	80
25 NYC r 5s 2013	74	74	74
77 NYC 4½s 2013A	67	66⅝	67
35 NYC cn 4s 98	71	70½	70½
33 NYC cv 3¼s 52	93½	93¼	93¼
6 NYCHR 3½s 97	88¼	88¼	88¼
34 NYChSL 5½s 74	100	99⅞	100
87 NYChSL 4½s 78	91	90⅛	90½
106 NYNHH 6s 48	60	59	59¾
74 NYNHH 4½s 67	58¾	58	58½
5 NYNHH 4s 55	56½	56½	56½
8 NYNHH 4s 56	57	56½	56½
33 NYNHH 4s 57	29¾	29¾	29¾
77 NYOW r4s92	13	12⅞	12⅞
1 NYStm 3½s 63	108½	108½	108½
75 NYWB 4½s 46	29	28⅝	28⅞
1 NorP S 5s 2014	46¼	46¼	46¼
120 NorP 6s 2047	91	90¾	90¾
20 NorP 5s 2047D	79	79	79
46 NorP 4½s 2047	75	74¾	74⅞
25 NGrP 4s 97	95	94⅜	94⅜
27 NorP 3s 2047	59⅜	59	59⅜
40 OcCG 4s 48	20	19⅜	20
3 OWRRN 4s 61	110	110	110
1 Otis Stl 4½s 62	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 PG&E 3s 61	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	109	109	109
7 PenRR 4½s 65	111¼	111	111¼
29 Penn RR 4½sd 70	101¼	100¾	101¼
8 Penn RR 4½s 81	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
20 Penn RR 3½s 70	100½	100⅜	100⅜
19 PenRR 3¼s 52	100¾	100½	100½
6 Peo & E 4s 60	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
20 Peo&E inc 4s 90	32⅛	32¾	33
3 Pere M 4½s 80	89	89	89
7 Phil El 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
69 Ph R C I 6s 49	27⅜	26¾	27¼
33 PhRCI 5s 73 st	65¼	65	65
3 Phil Rv 4s 37	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5 PotGE 4½s 60	101K	101¼	101¾
23 Rdg 4½s 97 A	99½	99⅛	99¼
15 Rem R 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Rep Stl 4½s 61	104¾	104½	104½
1 Rep Stl 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Rev Cr&B 3¼s 60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Rio GW 4s 39	93	93	93
59 Rio GW 4s 49	56	56	56
25 RIA&L 4½s 34	47¼	47¼	47¼
6 StLIMS 4s RG 33	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
21 StLSF 5s 50 B	46¼	45⅞	46
272 StLSF 4½s 78	35¼	34¾	34¾
124 StLSF 4s 50 A	41⅞	41½	41⅞
20 StLSW rf 5s 90	46½	46¼	46¼
4 Schen D 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
87 Sea AL c 6s 45	40⅞	40¼	40½
29 Sea AL 4s 50 st	66	65⅝	65¾
1 Sea AL 4s 50 ouns	66½	66⅛	66⅛
26 SeaAL rf4s59	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
2 ShellU 2½s54	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
37 SoPac 4½s68	79⅜	78⅜	79¼
146 SoPac 4½s81	78¼	77¾	78¼
113 SoPac 4½s69	79¼	78½	79
55 SoPac rf4s55	96¼	95½	96
1 SoPac clt4s49	99¾	99½	99¾
190 SoPac 4½s Or77	81½	80¾	81½
21 SoPSFT 4s50	103	103⅛	103⅛
6 SouRy 6½s56	102½	102	102
5 SouRy g6s56	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 SouRy cn5s94	110¼	110⅛	110¼
26 SouRy g4s56	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜
4 SWBell 3s68	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
3 StdONJ 3s61	104½	104½	104½
31 TexCorp 3s65	106	105¾	105¾
2 T&P 5s79C	90½	90½	90½
54 ThAve 5s60	36½	36	36
4 UnPac1st4s47	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
5 Va Ry 3¾s66	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Wab 4½s91	78¼	78	78⅛
21 Wab 4s81	82	81½	81½
4 Wab 4s71	102½	102½	102½
4 Walwrth 4s55	99	99	99
18 Wh Sh 4s2361	67	66⅞	66⅞
23 W Md 4s52	95¾	95¼	95⅜
12 WPac 1st5s46	96¼	95⅞	96⅛
6 WPac 5s46asd	96	95⅝	95¾
4 WestUn 5s51	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 WestUn 5s60	102½	102⅛	102⅜
11 WestUn 4¼s50	104	104	104
61 WhSU 3½s66	94¼	94	94¼
16 WisCen 4s49	71	70½	70¾
10 WisC 4sSD36	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 YoungST3¼s60	102⅜	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

8 Arg 4s72Feb	84½	84½	84½
2 Arg 4s72Ap	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
14 Arg 4½s71	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
5 Australia 5s55	94	94	94
22 Brazil 8s41	58¼	57⅜	58¼
3 Braz 6½s26-57	56¼	56¼	56¼
8 Braz 6½s 27-57	56⅜	55½	56⅜
38 Buen Ay 6s57	77	75½	76
2 Canada 4s60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Colomb 3s70	44¼	44	44½
5 Copenh 5s52	61½	61½	61½
5 Mex 4s04-5s54	11½	11½	11½
29 MinasG 6½s58	35¾	35⅜	35½
4 Pernamb 7s 47	35½	35½	35½
60 Peru 1st 6s 60	18	18	18
15 Peru 2d 6s 61	18	17¾	17¾
5 Poland 8s 50	23	23	23
6 Rio de J 8s 46	39	39	39
6 Rio de J 6½s 53	34¼	34¼	34¼
13 Rio K do S 6s 68	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 San Fe (Pr) 4s 64	83	83	83
10 Sao P Cty 6½s 57	34	34	34
1 Sao P St 7s 40	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1 Ur aj 4½s 79	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
6 Urug 4½s 78	70	70	70

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10¼
American Hardware Co	28¼	30¼
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
American Manufac 5 pf	89¼	....
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
Amoskeag Company	3⅝	....
Amoskeag Company pf	7⅝	....
Appleton Company	32¾	35¾
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	46½	49¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	....
Bendex Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅜	18½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	....
Boston Wharf Company	19⅛	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35½	38⅛
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	34⅜	37¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	51	3½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅞	17¼
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34	36¼
Dewey & Almy Chem Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25½	27½
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅜	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	9¾	11⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅜
Family Finance Inc	11⅛	12½
Family Finance pf A	24	26¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17⅛
General Machinery	22¾	25
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	42½	45½
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87⅜	91⅜
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58¾	....
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	....
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27½	28⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pfB	27¾	29
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅛	18
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	10⅛	11
Keith George E Co	60	....
Kendall Company	8⅞	10⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅜	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	35¼	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	....
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅝
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	49¼	52¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59	62¼
Merck & Co	40¼	44
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65½	70
Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅜	22⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8⅞
Nashawena Mills	16	17⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	68¼	....
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¾	79¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅞	32¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅛	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	60¾	64¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46¾	50
Nicholson Fine Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	32	35¼
Ohio Finance	9¾	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Lir	37¼	40¼
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	31¼	33½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	31¾	....
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¼	....
Sanford Mills	38¼	41½
Submarine Signal Co	26	28½
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	16¼	17¾
U S Envelope Company	62¼	66¾
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	69½	73½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23½	28
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10⅝
Warren Bros Class B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¼	11½
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	13

*Ex-Dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	37½
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	11½
American Equitable (1)	17⅜	19⅛
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	57	59½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	21⅜	22⅞
City of New York (½e)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45¼	47¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41¼
Federal (1.40)	45	48½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13⅜	14½
Franklin Fire (1)	25⅜	27⅜
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅜	9½
Great Am Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29½
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	96⅞	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28½	30¼
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	79⅞	82¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	39¼	42¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66½	70
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Associ (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	57¼	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7¾
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	25¼	27⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¼	5⅞
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅜
Reinsurance Cor N Y (¼g)	4⅜	6½
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	286	296
Seaboard Surety (1a)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	122½	128
Standard Accident	65	68¾
Travelers (16)	378	493
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	48½	51¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.61	3.95
Amerex Holding	26.25	28.125
American Business Shares	3.54	3.87
Axe Houghton Fund	14.13	15.19
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.02	105.23
Boston Fund	17.19	18.48
Broad Street Investing	28.02	30.29
Bullock Fund	15.06	16.51
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.68	29.76
Chemical Fund	9.54	10.32
Christiana Securities Co	2390.00	2515.00
Commodity Corp	9.47	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	40.00	43.00
Dividend Shares	1.23	1.35
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.21	22.78
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.90	13.86
Equitable Invest Corp	30.38	32.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.50	37.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.87	20.32
Fund Investors Inc	22.57	24.73
General Capital	33.19	35.69
General Investors Trust	5.36	5.77
Group Securities Inc.		
Fully Admin Shares	7.12	7.83
Railroad Shares	3.66	4.04
Steel Shares	4.36	4.80
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.39	23.00
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 29.15	S-1	26.23
B-2 ..... 31.15	S-2	24.22
B-3 ..... 21.39	S-3	16.10
B-4 ..... 10.86	S-4	4.93
K-1 ..... 18.49	K-2	21.35
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	74.20	....
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.90	....
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	21.31	22.91
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.37	11.15
Mutual Invest	10.95	11.96
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.40
New England Fund	12.50	13.47
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.00	21.625
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.55
Putnam Fund	13.81	14.81
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.00
Railway & Light Sec	14.375	16.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.38	3.69
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.62	92.46
Spencer Trask Fund	14.27	15.19
State Stret Invest	92.66	88.82
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.74	.83
Wellington Fund	16.37	17.99
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.68	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.74	....
Diversified Tr C	3.65	....
Diversified Tr D	5.60	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.72	5.47
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	....
North Am Tr Shers 1953	2.06	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.73	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.30	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.625	29.625

*Ex-dividend. Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 179

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 23, 1944.

LIONEL W. UDELL,
Treasurer

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Tide Water Power Company

First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due February 1, 1979

Yielding about 4.80%

Coffin & Burr
Incorporated

BOSTON PORTLAND — Member of Boston Stock Exchange — NEW YORK HARTFORD

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1865

INVESTMENTS

BOSTON NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

Lowell New Bedford Newport Providence Springfield

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

Union's Argument for Pay Rise Seen Argument for Less Taxes

Second of two articles on the "Little Steel" formula.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Previous article outlined how any important award of further pay to the steel workers in the pending steel wage case would split the stabilization program much as Liberty ships have been splitting on the high seas, and would require that the whole complicated stabilization structure be shattered to bits and remodelled more near the heart's desire.

Background figures run about as follows:

Braves Head for Choate; Sox at Medford Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A small but ambitious party of Braves' players, with club prexy Bob Quinn and Manager Bob Coleman in charge, rolled out of the South Station early this afternoon, en route to Wallingford, Conn., and the beginning of another wartime spring training campaign. The Red Sox start their conditioning drills in the Tufts College cage tomorrow noon.

Several other Braves players already are housed on the Choate School campus. Coleman has called the initial workout for tomorrow morning, and after lunch, the boys will go at it again in the afternoon.

Three Rookies

Al Javery, Coleman's ace pitcher, was the only name player to leave from the South Station. But also boarding the train were three Hartford farmhands, any one of whom may be wearing the uniform of the Braves by mid-May, so uncertain is the status of some Boston veterans. The rookies were: Bob Roche of Woburn, a right-hand pitcher; Walter Sorgi of Milton, a second baseman, and Bill Marsall of Lowell, a southpaw pitcher.

To keep your scrapbook straight, Roche and Sorgi have been studying at Harvard and expect to return to complete their courses there in the fall. Sorgi was captain of the 1943 Crimson nine. Both are 4-F in the draft. Marshall has had considerable experience in Junior American Legion baseball circles.

Secretary Duffy Lewis of the Braves went down to Wallingford yesterday, to make certain that accommodations for the players and newspapermen were in order. However, recalling the fine treatment received there a year ago, Bob Quinn had no doubt as he left here that conditions would be ideal.

Familiar Names

What sort of a ball club Coleman can shape out of the gang at Choate School, not even Bob himself dares to guess. About all he can promise fans is that there will be nine men on the field at the Polo Grounds April 18 when the National League season opens, and that they will be the nine best men available.

The roster carries such familiar names as Chuck Workman, Chet Ross, Butch Nieman, Tommy Holmes, Bill Wietelmann, Conny Ryan, Kirby Farrell, Clyde Kluttz, Phil Masi, Jim Tobin, Javery, Red Barrett and Nate Andrews. Ira Hutchinson, too, is no stranger to these parts. He pitched here under Casey Stengel and is back for another shot at the big time.

Coleman's biggest trouble may come on the infield, where only Wietelmann, Farrell and Ryan are rated as experienced men.

* * *

Briefs . . . Coach Bill Burwell of the Red Sox arrived in town today . . . To repeat news previously printed, the Sox will work in the Tufts cage daily from 12:30 to 2:30 . . . If the weather should take a turn for the better, of course, Joe Cronin would take the boys to the outdoor diamond across the street . . . What the Sox skipper is really looking forward to, though, are those few days at Baltimore . . . Good weather down there would whip his men close to shape.

* * *

Reports from training camps in the Middle West tell of 70-degree temperatures and sunny skies, so perhaps the East is due for some of it real soon . . . Cronin, no doubt, was somewhat alarmed to hear that Pete Fox, who yesterday sneaked a workout with his old Tiger mates out in Evansville, Ind., spoke of trouble with his throwing arm . . . Pete is needed badly in right field this summer . . . The Red Sox open here April 18 with the Yankees.

Joe Junior —By Pap'

I HOPE MY FORMULA IS HALF AS GOOD
UNLIKE HIS DAD WHO STARTED OUT AS A PITCHER AND WOUND UP IN THE OUTFIELD JUNIOR BEGAN AS AN OUTFIELDER AT YALE
JOE WOOD Jr.
THE SON OF "SMOKEY JOE" IS BIDDING FOR A BERTH ON THE RED SOX MOUND STAFF IN THE UNIFORM HIS FATHER WORE WITH GREAT SUCCESS
FROM ONE DEFENSE JOB TO ANOTHER
JOE WORKED IN A DEFENSE PLANT LAST YEAR AND PITCHED FOR SCRANTON ON SUNDAYS
PAP'
AP Features

Joe Wood, Jr., has reversed his famous father's formula for success in the big leagues, but he is bidding for baseball fame in the same uniform his father wore with esteem a generation ago—that of the Boston Red Sox.

The senior Wood started out as a pitcher with the Red Sox and set some amazing records. He won 34 games while losing only five in 1912, and pitched a total of 334 innings. His major league record shows 117 victories against 57 losses. After his pitching arm went, he turned to outfielding and performed in capable fashion for the Cleveland Indians for five seasons.

Joe, Jr., was coached by his father at Yale, and was an outfielder until his senior year when he took a few shots on the mound. He fanned 13 Harvard batsmen by way of winning a 1-0 contest in his final year. He shuffled between Louisville and Scranton in 1941 and 1942. Last year, he worked in a defense plant and pitched for Scranton in the Eastern League on Sundays. A solid six-footer, Junior can play the outfield or pitch. He might prove a handy man for Manager Joe Cronin to have around these days.

Heafner Boasts Stroke Lead In Pinehurst Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., March 16 (AP)—It's been many a day since an open golf tournament reached halfway mark without at least a few scores in the high 60s. But that is the case in the North and South with Sergeant Clayton Heafner out in front with 71-72—143 as the last two rounds began today.

Not only have there been no 68s or 69s but no one has touched 70. Only three players—Heafner, Gene Sarazen, Darien, Conn., and Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, Mo.—have bettered par 72 by a stroke.

Heafner, an Army sergeant, has a one shot lead over Dodson, who has 71-73—144.

Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., with 73-72—145, was in third place with defending champion Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, fourth with a pair of 73s.

Sarazen all but shot himself out of the running with a 77 yesterday for a total of 148. Lieut. Horton Smith didn't help his chances yesterday with a 76 for a 150 total, and neither did Willie Goggins, White Plains, N. Y., with 78-75—153.

Waner Staying Out

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 16 (AP)—Lloyd Waner said last night he had informed the Brooklyn Dodgers he will pass up playing this season to continue his job with the fire department at Will Rogers Air Base.

The veteran big league outfielder dropped out of baseball last season, but asked baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis recently for reinstatement. His request was granted.

Yankee Pennant Hopes Dim As Bill Dickey Joins Navy

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Add Yankees, running: Bill Dickey is passed intentionally, and Joe Gordon is coming up. The stage is set for a double play.

Which, freely translated, means the great catcher of the world champions was accepted for armed service yesterday and assigned to the Navy, and that the star second baseman comes up for his physical today out in Oregon.

Thus is the war gradually whittling away at the team which defeated the St. Louis Cardinals in the World Series last fall. Should Gordon be accepted, he would be the 21st Yankee in service and the sixth of last year's flag winners.

Solid Rock

The loss of Dickey, who would have been starting his 16th year with the Yankees, is a severe blow to the club. A cool, efficient workman, he is rated one of the finest catchers of all time, and the solid rock foundation of the team. He recently was awarded the New York baseball writers' meritorious service plaque, and last year enjoyed one of his best seasons.

Gordon's status has been in doubt for some time. He announced some time ago he would not play baseball this year, but he has been silent recently as to his plans. His loss, should he be accepted for service, would not be entirely unexpected, but nevertheless would be quite a blow to Yankee hopes.

McCarthy announced yesterday that outfielders Johnny Lindell and George (Tuck) Stainback had agreed to terms and reported to the Atlantic City camp. Fourteen of the 22 signed players were in uniform yesterday. Other major league news:

Fox Works

Detroit Tigers—Ervin (Pete) Fox, whose home is in Evansville, donned his old Tiger uniform yesterday to unlimber a bit with the Detroit players before reporting for duty with the Boston Red Sox. He has been complaining of an arm injury.

Cincinnati Reds—Johnny Vander Meer, star Cincinnati southpaw, writes General Manager Warren C. Giles he should schedule an exhibition game with the Sampson Naval Training Station, where Vandy is taking boot training. "I would like nothing better than to pitch against your hard-hitting nine," he writes, thinking, no doubt, of how many games the Reds didn't win for him for lack of a needed hit.

Boston Braves—Bob Coleman, new pilot of the Braves, gets his first look at his 1944 talent during the opening drill at Choate School today. The only seasoned players certain to be on hand are Whitey Wietelmann and Al Javery.

Powell at Third

Washington Senators—The Nats may be warming up a dark horse for the hot corner, one Jake Powell, erstwhile outfielder. He looked good in a workout yesterday. Harlond Clift, scheduled to play third, may not report, the front office indicated.

Cleveland Indians—The Indians held their first batting drill in Purdue University field house yesterday with every hurler in camp taking a turn on the rubber. Allie Reynolds wired he has decided to play ball until the draft calls.

Pittsburgh Pirates—The first Pirate casualty of the first day at the Muncie camp was pitcher Max Butcher. Frank Colman sent word from London, Ont., he had been called for a draft re-examination. He was rejected earlier.

New York Giants—With relief pitcher Ace Adams the only serious holdout, the Giants went through another three-hour workout at Lakewood, N. J., yesterday. The purchase of Bruce Sloan, outfielder, from Jersey City was announced.

Picks Infield

Philadelphia Athletics—Connie Mack can pick his team blindfolded. At least, he picked an infield yesterday while the squad again was idle because of wet grounds. He named Dick Siebert, 1B; Irv Hall, SS; Edgar Busch, up from Elmira, 2B, and Georgie Kell, from Lancaster, 3B.

Chicago White Sox—The White Sox assembled 14 players, Manager Jimmy Dykes and coach Muddy Ruel today for a trip to French Lick tonight. Dykes says the team will hit the trails for roadwork by 8:30 a. m. tomorrow, and he expects a squad of 29 or 30 to be present.

Chicago Cubs—The Cubs have been hearing all along that veteran Stan Hack might stay out of baseball this year and after getting the latest report from the Sacramento Bee story to that effect yesterday, said they wouldn't believe it until they get to French Lick Monday and Hack doesn't show up.

Busby in Navy

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 16 (AP)—Judge Arthur Busby said that his son, Paul Busby, Philadelphia outfielder, would notify his club this week that he would be unable to report for spring training because he was expecting a call from the Navy.

The player has already passed his physical examinations.

USAHA Championship

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Coast Guard	3	0	0	6	24	7
Boston	3	1	0	6	19	11
New York	3	1	0	6	21	19
Philadelphia	1	3	0	2	9	16
Brooklyn	5	5	0	0	16	36

Results March 15
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 8, Brooklyn 5.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result March 15
Buffalo 9, Cleveland 7.

Around The Town In Sports

Bruins Lose Boll

The Bruins' chances of beating Detroit Red Wings in Detroit tonight—not too bright a prospect anyway—were further dimmed when it was learned that Buzz Boll will be unable to play. Left behind because of illness when the team departed last night. Buzz plans to rejoin the Bruins in time for Saturday night's game in Toronto.

This leaves Manager Art Ross with just 11 men and forces him to rely on two forward lines. Busher Jackson will drop back to defense, while Alan Rittinger will take Boll's place at right wing with Herb Cain and Stoney Jackson. Bill Cowley will center for Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine, with Maurice Courteau of the Olympics in goal.

* * *

The Olympics, who beat Philadelphia Falcons 2-1 last night on Tommy Brennan's two unassisted goals to tie New York and Coast Guard for first place in the American Hockey Association's playoffs, are on their way home today and next face Coast Guard here Saturday night. On Sunday Brooklyn Crescents, who have yet to beat the 'Pics this season or win their first play-off game, will be Boston's opponent at the Garden.

* * *

Dr. Walter H. Snell, Brown's acting athletic director, announces a N. E. A. A. A. U. championship swimming meet for the Brown Pool next Tuesday. Events will include senior championships in the 440-yard freestyle and 300-yard medley, a junior championship 200-yard relay race, and two open events—the 100-yard breaststroke and 100-yard backstroke. Entries close Saturday.

* * *

Naval officers and enlisted men engaged in welfare and recreation work in the First Naval District will meet for a three-day training conference at Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I., this week end.

* * *

Somerville's undefeated basketball team takes its first shot at the New England interscholastic championship when it meets New Britain High of Connecticut at the Brown Universiy gym tonight. Members of the team, headed by Capt. Tony Lavelli, were the central figure at a rally in Somerville last night and it is expected that nearly 500 loyal rooters will be on hand in Providence this evening.

* * *

Cambridge, Hudson Hockey Club, Medford H. C., and Raytheon H. C. yesterday reached the semifinals of the N. E. A. A. A. U. hockey championships at Boston Garden and will take part in tonight's final eliminations. The afternoon game results: Cambridge H. C. 11; Gloucester H. C. 0; Melrose H. C. 16; East Boston H. C. 7; Amesbury H. C. won by default (American Mutual); Hudson H. C. 6; Arlington H. C. 5. The night results: Medford H. C. 5; Marblehead H. C. 3; Raytheon H. C. 15; Milton H. C. 1; Cambridge H. C. 6; Melrose H. C. 2; Hudson H. C. 4; Amesbury H. C. 0.

Vince Di Maggio A Holdout When Absent in Camp

MUNCIE, Ind., March 16 (AP)—Outfielder Vince Di Maggio came under the category of a holdout when he failed to put in an appearance as the Pittsburgh Pirates opened camp.

Seven other Buccos were absent from the initial workout, held under sunny skies with the mercury close to 70.

Outfielder Frank Colman and third baseman Lee Handley are expected in camp by tomorrow, and infielders Pete Coscarart and Al Rubeling are still in war plant jobs.

At Hermosa Beach, Calif., Di Maggio said he hadn't signed his 1944 contract because its terms were unsatisfactory "but I still don't consider myself a holdout."

"I feel I am entitled to a little better than I have been offered," said Vince, "but I expect to get together with President W. J. Benwanger and we probably can straighten out the matter. We've always agreed very well in the past."

Scout in Army

PHILADELPHIA, March 16 (AP)—When Robert R. M. Carpenter, Jr., President of the Phillies, left to begin Army life today at Fort Dix, N. J., General Manager Herb Pennock told him:

"Keep your eyes peeled for future ball players who are fighting the war with you."

Said the 28-year-old president, who was inducted last month: "What, on Uncle Sam's time?"

Utica Gets Harvey

FLINT, Mich., March 16 (AP)—Robert Harvey, former Flint Central and Michigan Normal College catcher, has signed a contract with Utica, N. Y., of the Eastern League and will report at the Philadelphia Phillies' training camp in Wilmington, Del., next week.

Harvey was named the most valuable player in the State American Legion junior baseball tournament in 1938, beating out Harold Newhouser for the honor. He was discharged from the Marines.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	35	5	7	77	214	104
Detroit	24	17	6	54	198	163
Toronto	22	23	4	48	204	172
Chicago	21	21	5	47	171	178
Boston	19	24	5	43	212	248
New York	6	37	5	17	159	293

Britain-U. S. Discuss Easing Of Lend-Lease Restrictions

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Lend-Lease, one of the outstanding inventions and successes of this war, is being overhauled for minor repairs.

At the request of the British, talks are going on here between State Department and Foreign Economic Administration officials on the one side, and British Embassy and British Supply Council representatives on the other aimed to liberalize the original master Lend-Lease agreement to permit British manufacturers to begin exporting goods made out of Lend-Lease materials or their equivalent. Conversations may continue for some weeks.

This move to review and rewrite certain terms of Lend-Lease represents no dissatisfaction with Lend-Lease and is no indication that Lend-Lease will not be renewed this summer. On the contrary, there is no doubt here that Congress almost unanimously will extend this device by which the United States fights Fascism through its allies.

But as original Lend-Lease objectives are reached, and postwar programs receive increasing attention, British industrialists who in 1941 voluntarily restricted exports so tha they would not be shipping out of the country materials similar to Lend-Lease supplies or materials that would cut into United States exporters' market, are now seeking to have those restrictions eased.

The London Viewpoint

[It was pointed out in London that the crux of the situation is how much of Britain's industrial capacity should be used for export production, how much is needed to maintain a war-pared trade minimum, and how to settle problems arising from the shift in shipping supremacy from Britain to America.

It was said in London that rough drafts of a proposed agreement on one or more of these entwined questions had been drawn and then discarded after conferences in Washington.]

Should British manufacturers be permitted to resume exports of products made from Lend-Lease supplies or from materials similar to those Britain is receiving under Lend-Lease, American manufacturers would, of course, be allowed to develop world markets for products made from materials of British Empire origin.

Already the two countries have agreed that no more heavy machinery and industrial equipment is to be Lend-Leased to Britain.

British exports and nonempire markets have declined 50 per cent during the war. American exports, however, even excluding Lend-Lease, have increased over prewar values, and Britain, which is dependent upon trade for a living and which is facing a postwar deficit of about $1,000,000,000 annually in exports as compared to imports, must find some way to balance her trade.

Hope To Save Some Markets

By preparing now to get restrictive clauses in Lend-Lease removed and provide an incentive for its export trade, Britain hopes to keep a toehold in some of its prewar markets and its manufacturers hope to rebuild their trade names before their good-will value is entirely gone.

Charges that Britain was re-exporting Lend-Lease goods to other countries, particularly some in South America, have been made ever since the Lend-Lease Agreement was signed. But it is maintained here that the British pledge not to release into commercial export channels any Lend-Lease materials and not to substitute any Lend-Lease supplies for British materials and use the latter for commercial export purposes holds.

Appeal Is Made to Russia To Ease Polish Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—A revival of isolationism was forseen in this country by a group of prominent Americans here today if Russia continues its unilateral efforts on the diplomatic front, notably on the controversial Polish Border question.

The American and British Governments, notwithstanding the tacit approval of the latter of Soviet foreign policy, were called upon to raise the issue of collaboration with the Kremlin in a statement made over the signatures of 36 educators, jurists, publicists and religious leaders.

An appeal was also directed to the Russian Government for a more conciliatory attitude and the renunciation of its unilateral action in Poland and elsewhere with the added warning that if Russia were to ignore the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow Declaration there would be little hope for future world equilibrium.

Russia Must Choose

"If Russia values America's friendship, as we believe she does, she must not use her power to impose either an unjust frontier or a puppet government upon the Polish people," the statement read. "Russia must choose. She can impose her will, but she cannot impose it without estranging millions of Americans whose opinions may be decisive in the development of foreign policy.

"And Russia will estrange others besides Americans, for what will millions of citizens of the small conquered (and satellite) countries have to hope for an Allied victory, if this is how we discharge our obligations to Poland? Such a default would be worth many battalions to Hitler. We hope, therefore, that Russia's immense power will enable her to be generous."

Notable Signers

The signers of the statement included Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College; Dr. Harry D. Gideonese, President of Brooklyn College; Justice Ferdinand Pecora; Raymond Leslie Buell, former Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association; Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military commentator; former Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney; William Agar, Acting President of Freedom House; the Rev. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Ernest Angell, President of the Council for Democracy, and the Right Rev. Malcolm Peabody, Bishop of Central New York.

The signers declared that it was not their concern to pass on the merits of the Polish government-in-exile, which to date has resisted all attempts to accept the Russian compromise suggestion of making the new border the Curzon Line. It is at least a legitimate Government, the statement read.

Inflation Load Shifted To Congress

Continued from Page 1

above Jan. 1, 1941, levels. As a part of this picture, the NWLB had asked the President to talk with a six-man committee, composed of representatives of labor, the public, and industry, to discuss possibilities for a new line.

The President declines to see the committee, giving the senatorial stabilization hearings as his reason. The NWLB then turns down the A. F. of L. petition and gives the same reason as the President.

This apparently leaves it up to the A. F. of L. to go to Congress with its demands.

The position of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is slightly more complicated.

The C. I., O. through its Steel Division, is currently asking the NWLB to hear its plea for several demands, including as the chief point a 17-cent-an-hour wage increase. Such an increase would, it is generally accepted, breach the "Little Steel" line.

The NWLB has set up a panel to hear the C. I. O.'s reasons for believing the full board should hear the demands.

This creates a situation that might drag along inconclusively for weeks. Therefore, it is widely assumed here that the C. I. O. will not delay in following the A. F. of L. lead to Congress.

If so, the White House will be neatly relieved of the labor pressures that have been embarrassing for some months, and possiblly aviod them without seriously negative political results.

The new picture may be beneficial to Congress, it is felt, in that a transfer of labor pressures may bring a balance.

The current Banking Committee hearings supply a point. James F. Brownlee, Deputy Administrator of OPA, was called today to explain practices gone through in making ceiling prices. Before the Committee on the one hand was considerable industry pressure for higher prices on some products.

On the other hand, there was present in the room a lively senatorial knowledge that a great many of their constituents feel that the OPA has saved many family dollars, and prevented much hardship through ceilings.

Mr. Brownlee brought out clearly that ascending wages have been a dominant factor in the push toward higher prices. So when labor comes before this same Committee asking for a more "realistic" wage line, their request will be weighed against the background of industry and consumer needs.

And when farmer demands are pressed through other committees a balanced picture will at least be carried to the floor for general debate.

Congress, then, can re-enact such of the stabilization program as it chooses, and tighten existing laws where it deems necessary. The President will then be reduced to the historic role of executing the policies of Congress.

It was understood here that labor leaders are not enthusiastic over the new developments, but reaction designed to channel events into other directions has not yet emerged.

Teachers Sought to Take Soldier-Instructor Places

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Army appealed yesterday for civilian teachers to replace soldiers now serving as primary instructors for illiterate soldiers.

From 3,000 to 5,000 men and women, both white and Negro, will be needed by midsummer.

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Nation Told How to Help Feed World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If the American people will eat less meat for a while, we can take care of our own food requirements and our share of the war and postwar needs of the world, according to Professors F. F. Hill and F. A. Harper, agricultural economists at Cornell University, in a pamphlet, "Have We Food Enough for All?" published this week by the Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organization.

This change in diet need not, the authors point out, deprive any American of adequate nourishment. In 1943, without any significant changes in our diet, we provided food for about 16,000,000 persons outside of the United States. We can help feed many more of the world's 200 to 350 million "hungry" as further areas are liberated if we eat more "crop foods" like soybeans, wheat, dry beans, and potatoes, they declare.

It is considered unlikely that our total food production in 1944 will exceed that of 1943. Since crops will feed many more persons for a given amount of land and labor than will meat and other livestock products, the pamphlet finds that "the feeding of grain to produce excessive fat on livestock is an inexcusable waste of human food in a hungry world." The corn produced from an acre of land would provide food for a person for 635 days; fed to hogs, it would provide food in the form of pork for only 125 days.

Professors Hill and Harper admit there is a limit to the extent to which we can go in decreasing our consumption of animal products, but they believe a substantial shift in this direction can be made "safely." Soybeans, dry beans, and peanuts can provide proteins now supplied largely by meat.

The greatest contribution of the United States to other nations will be help in raising their level of food living without lowering ours—first by providing emergency food, adapted seed, breeding stock, and simple farm machinery; then by the more fundamental aids of lending technically trained personnel, making improvements and inventions available, training their students, and eliminating trade barriers that prevent nations from producing the goods they are best adapted to produce.

British Execute Subject Convicted Of Spy Activities

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — A British subject of German parentage, who turned spy and tried to get information to the Nazis through the crude, elementary trick of using invisible ink, was executed today in north London's grim Pentonville Prison.

He was London-born Oswald John Job, who was convicted of espionage charges last January, and became the 14th spy—and the fourth British subject—to be executed in this yar. The others were four Germans, three Dutchmen, two Belgians, and a Swiss.

According to testimony presented at his trial, he was in Paris when the Germans moved in in 1940, and later made his way to Britain through Spain and Portugal, posing as a genuine British refugee.

The Government charged he planned to correspond with other Britons held by the Nazis, and the German Secret Service was to intercept the letters for messages written in invisible ink. He was caught before he sent a single letter.

Pentonville Prison was where Rober Casement, the Irish traitor, was hanged in August, 1916, for high treason—the first person hanged for this crime since the execution in 1820 of the Cato Street conspirators.

Many Workers Quit in California

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP) San Francisco Bay area war workers are quitting their jobs daily in large numbers but the War Manpower Commission regional office said it didn't have definite statistics on the numbers departing or, know their reasons for leaving.

Earlier this month the State Department of industrial relations stated that in December approximately 25,000 men and 15,000 women workers had left jobs in California.

"There is a definite trend toward out-migration in the Bay area," said Sam Kagel, acting regional director of the WMC, "but we do not have any exact figures."

Mr. Kagel attributed the lack of statistics in this section to scattered war industries which employ approximately 600,000 persons.

Belief of many workers that the war will end soon was advanced by investigators as the principal reason for departure of war workers.

CLASSIFIED

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th). New York. CIrcle 7-3879.

STEINWAY GRAND, 5' 7", late model, mahogany; A-1 condition. Price $1075.00. Tel. Lexington, Mass., 1914-R after 7 p. m.

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Radio Repairing

CROKER EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y., Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-6056

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B. COHN, 13 Centre St. (near Franklin), Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 3540—Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing and Alterations.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

LAKEMONT, GEORGIA (Stonehaven) — 3 houses on large waterfront estate; sold together or separately; caretaker on hand; includes barns, pastures, boathouses; private water supply; gardens, beach; located on Lake Rabun in Blue Ridge Mts., near Toccoa, Ga. Submit offer to WH. 3-0430, N. Y. C. Write D. S. GRAHAM, Seville Avenue, Rye, N. Y.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA — Modern, exquisitely decorated 9-room private home; Renaissance; cost $75,000; gas heat, 3 baths, lavatory; open to offer; 1695 Ponce de Leon Ave.; on 3 corner lots; includes 3-car garage, servants' quarters and greenhouses. Write D. S. GRAHAM, Seville Ave., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 2694.

FOR SALE—Acre plot; 14-room English house, 4 baths; 3-car garage; price $35,000. Write Box 273, Manhasset, N. Y.

5-ACRE ESTATE near Boston
Large old house and modern cottage
Box J-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, MASS., Aberdeen Section — 4-room furn. apt. heated; select tenancy; seen by appointment. Call PAR. 2586 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

QUEENS VILLAGE, L. I.—Beautifully furnished, cozy, sunny sitting room, bedroom, private bath; garage; $45.00. Missouri 7-1768.

OFFICES TO LET

ELEGANT office for one or two days per week. Satisfaction guaranteed. DAVID WEISS, 522 Fifth Ave. (Room 770), N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED accommodations for couple in modern home, Weston, Mass. Private bath, household privileges; good trans. facilities. Waltham 1682.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room, twin beds; large single room; private home; near 3 car lines and bus; ample parking space. TAylor 1103.

BACK BAY, BOSTON—Attractive, large double room; elevator. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, sunny room in warm, homelike apartment; good food, some care if needed. Asp. 1502. MRS. WHEELER.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5660.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED at once, return loads north via Georgia, Florida, or en route. Wire NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTING SERVICES
Bookkeeping, payroll recording, financial statements, and tax services for all types of business or trades. Also merchants and professional men. Associated Tax and Accounting Service, Box 62, Braintree, Mass.

PART-TIME SERVICE for the small business man; bookkeeper, tax reports, financial statements, etc. Ken. 7653 before 10:00 a. m. or after 5:00 p. m. J. F. HAMMOND (Boston).

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511.

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00. Closed Wed., Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST 9-3090

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

CORSETIERES

EDNA JACOBSON
Custom-made corsets, corselettes and brassieres. 320 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tr 5-9343

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
JEAN FOX—FITTER—Tel. Windsor 6-5017
4507 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

INFORMATION WANTED

KATE WINIFRED BASS KILBURNE
deceased
SYBIL BASS HUTT LaCHANCE, last-known address being 6954 Paxton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, but believed to be now residing on the West Coast:
Will you kindly communicate with H. B. Heald, Administrator, or Chiperfield & Chiperfield, attorneys, both at Canton, Illinois, in connection with the Estate of your deceased aunt, Kate Winifred Bass Kilburne.

ORGANS WANTED

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Organ, in good condition, suitable for a church. Box X-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. Spinets and grands purchased. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

These are skilled jobs for MEN!

ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN FIRST CLASS

With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.

Bethlehem Steel Co.
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET

ELECTRONIC & RADIO ENGRS	Arr
MECH & CHEMICAL ENGRS	Arr
CHIEF DRAFTSMAN: Mech	Arr
PIPING & EQUIP DRAFTSMAN	Arr
ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN: Exp	Arr
DIESEL ENGINE DESIGNER	Arr
TOOL & MACH DESIGNERS	Arr
MECH DESIGNERS & DRAFTSMEN	Arr
SAFETY INSPECTORS: Insurance	Arr
WAGE INCENTIVE ANALYST	Arr
ADV. MGR: Bldg materials	Arr
INDUSTRIAL ACCTS: Exec men	Arr
CONTROLLER—Cost & ind acctg	Arr
COST ACCOUNTANT: Thoro exp	Arr
OFFICE MGR-BKKPR: Dept store exp	Arr
SALES ENGR: Packaging exp pfd	Arr
ABRASIVE SALESMAN, Industrial exp	Arr
SALES SERVICE ENGR: Tools and gauges	Arr
CHEM SALES ENGR: M I T grad	Arr
SALES: H P steam boiler exp	Arr
FIELD PREPR: Educational inst	Sal
SALES CORRESPONDENT: Exp	Arr

WANTED

Alert, neat young man as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

Write or apply in person
The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

TOOL AND DIE MAKER
Experienced on small blanking dies and jigs; excellent working conditions in small shop, convenient to all transportation; all war work now with excellent postwar prospects.
N. S. BAER COMPANY
9 Montgomery Street, Hillside, N. J.

JANITOR—GOOD PAY
RELIABLE WORKMAN; ROOM PROVIDED. COPLEY SQUARE DISTRICT, BOSTON. Box F-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

GOOD Brown & Sharpe automatics operator, also rebuilders of machine tools. WILLIAMS MACHINE CO., Poultney, Vt.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED

Alert neat young woman as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

Write or apply in person
The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

Experienced Bookkeeper
with knowledge of stenography
Good OPPORTUNITY
5-Day Week References Required
STAR BRUSH MFG. CO.
700 Harrison Avenue, Boston

GIRLS
Openings in various departments: general clerical, typing, some figure work; insurance organization; permanent positions.
Apply to MR. THORPE
184 High Street, Boston
or telephone Han. 7330

WANTED STENOGRAPHER
with some experience
Christian Scientist
Box C-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HOUSEWORKER, middle aged (Protestant), fond of children; good home. Write D. S. GRAHAM, Seville Ave., Rye, N. Y. Tel. Rye 2694.

ELDERLY woman to live in, light housekeeping. Telephone Bu. 7-0278, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLINERS
Finest workers; steady position; excellent salary. Molli, 10 West 58th Street, N. Y. C.

SALESGIRL, capable, for Quality Bake Shop, Jamaica, L. I. State experience. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOTHER'S HELPER, BROOKLINE, MASS.; SMALL FAMILY; OWN ROOM; $20; REFERENCES. BEA. 3830.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

AN OPPORTUNITY
Learn while you serve under the direction of graduates of the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatoriums. All departments, steward, housekeeping, nursing, offering a true opportunity for service and training. Tenacre operates a nursing home for Christian Scientists. For full information write Personnel Director, Box 632, Princeton, New Jersey.

WANTED — Teachers for school year 1944-1945, in fields of mathematics, chemistry, English, and commercial subjects by private preparatory school in Midwest. Kindly address replies to Box C-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—College instructor of English, also instructor in French and German or Spanish, by small college of liberal Arts in the Midwest. Address replies to Box C-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT MANAGER—Former chief engineer, machinery, parts manufacturing, engineering graduate; 20 years' executive and industrial engineering; age 45; desires permanent connection; proven record of results. Box E-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PURCHASING AGENT wishes position large printing plant; 20 years experience purchasing, some production and cost; four years selling. Write Box B-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N.Y.C.

STRAIGHT thinking business executive, broad sales experience, seeking permanent right connection. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—French private instruction, beginners and advanced students; special emphasis on perfection of accent and pronunciation. Write Box H-5, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM—Dramatic Art; Voice, Diction, Pantomime, Stage, Radio, Platform. 129 W. 46th St., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-2800.

TYPEWRITERS

CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED

JENSEN FLATWARE, beaded pattern, particularly dinner or steak knives and teaspoons. Write Box G-4, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago 1.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Five-piece tea-and-coffee set, with or without tray. Telephone Larchmont 2-2372.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6385.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

marcelle
Stunning Assortment of
NEW SPRING MILLINERY
now on display

For Your Easter Suit

Visit Howland's Suit Shop. Smart, Colorful all wool suits in a broad price range. Second Floor.

HOWLAND'S

Leavitt's
Complete Line of
NEW SPRING CURTAINS AND SLIP COVERS
to dress up the home
THIRD FLOOR

Accessories to give and wear for Easter
Read's

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keppie & Keppie INCORPORATED
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Our Spring Order of
PAINT
Has Arrived
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

★ *"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"* ★
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

SAVE and CONSERVE
Have your rugs cleaned regularly
DONCHIAN'S
805 Pearl St., Hartford— PHONE 7-1171—Established 1886

The exciting book hailed as a classic in its field—*Mark Van Doren's*
LIBERAL EDUCATION
$2.50
WITKOWER'S, 77-79 Asylum Street

KATTEN & SONS
102 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn

UNIFORMS
(Licensed War Dept. Dealers)

MERIDEN

Time for Spring Tailoring
For Satisfaction
SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
Cor. W. Main and Hanover Streets

GUERNSEY CORSET SHOP
Satisfaction for All Needs
12 High School Avenue Phone 3851

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

STAR CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
510 MAIN STREET (Rear)
stand ready to serve you with the usual excellent workmanship but regret that due to circumstances beyond their control, delivery service has been suspended for the present.

KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS.
TURNER STUDIO
207 MAIN STREET

PAINTS
WALLPAPER
PICTURE FRAMING
143 William Street Phone 1573
CHARLES B. MITCHELL

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years
364 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds *Watches*
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 5-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

THE S. H. MOORE CO.
Florists
1054 CHAPEL STREET
PHONL 6-4188

ELI MOORE
Fashion Headquarters for
YOUNG NEW HAVEN
942 Chapel Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEAM LAUNDRY
STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

• STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
Heron
79 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.
Complete Outfitters to "DAD & LAD"
Knox Hats Walk-Over Shoes

THE VICK REALTY CO.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance of All Kinds
135 ATLANTIC STREET

Frankel's
Ladies' Spring Suits
Man Tailored and Dressmaker Stylings
22.50 to 49.50
ATLANTIC STREET, STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Give Generously to the
RED CROSS!

Sugenheimers
exclusive agent for
Knox and Brewster Hats
64 BANK STREET

Buy Our "SUTTON" Blankets
They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool—25% cotton—50% rayon.
Size 6 ft. x 7 ft.
$5.50 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Satisfactory Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Headquarters for Men's and Boys' Clothing
Fitzgerald and Platt
17 and 25 East Main Street
WATERBURY, CT.

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

Maryland
ANNAPOLIS
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

New York
ALBANY
R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

SPRING
STETSON HATS
are SMARTER at
LUDDY'S
92 STATE STREET

CORRECT ATTIRE FOR MEN and BOYS
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

FLOWERS
for Easter
April 9, 1944
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL ST.

YES . . WE HAVE COAL FOR YOU
Although anthracite is scarce there's Stove or Nut bituminous to keep you plenty warm.
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Ft. of Colonie St.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY DESIGNERS
and
DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
SIXTY-SIX NORTH PEARL STREET

Let Us Do Your Washing the Way You Like It

4-1251
WILKE'S DAMP WASH
A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient *easy-to-use* CHARGA-PLATE
Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store
SPRING CREATIONS IN CHOICE SPORTSWEAR
Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at Janes

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Where All Auburn Shops
The Big Store
AUBURN, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BINGHAMTON

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

EASY-WAY SAVING!
You need not take time from business to come to the Bank when you Save with us—through the mails! Any hour the post office is open you can deposit your Savings—safely, and conveniently. This is but one of the Easy-Way-to-Save services this Modern Savings Bank features.
Buy War Savings Stamps and Bonds
BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
66 EXCHANGE STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

Customed Slip-Covers
Mrs. Mary Niel, Binghamton's most noted designer and maker of furniture slip-covers, now works for McLean's exclusively. Stop in today, select fabrics for your spring decorating, and leave orders now to have your slip-covers made by her.
McLEAN'S
CLOVERDALE DAIRY PRODUCTS
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

The NOSEGAY INC. Flowers
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6260

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
• 3130 Main at Custer
• 40 High, Near Main
• 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
• Parkridge, Corner Kensington
PHONE GArfield 0078

Coats Suits Dresses
Specially Selected for Eatser
LESLIE FROCKS
OPEN EVERY EVENING
Granada Theatre Bldg., 3172 Main St.

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Share Your Happiness
"Say it with Flowers"
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310
BUFFALO'S BONDED TELEGRAPH FLORIST

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CUSTOM TAILORED
SUITS and TOPCOATS
for Men
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
120 Delaware Ave. Opp. Hotel Statler

DOUGLASTON

John B. Richardson Louise M. Richardson
"Books and Things"
40-28 MAIN AVENUE AT STATION
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
BAYSIDE 9-9382
Children's Books a Specialty
Books for Sale and Rent
Crane Stationery Greeting Cards

P. N. BRUNING . . .
Distributor S. S. Pierce's Quality Foods
224-04 Northern Blvd.
Phone Bayside 9-1871
BAYSIDE 9-7700 S. LEWALD, Prop.
9-7701
Royal Quality Market
14-37 Douglaston Parkway, Douglaston, N. Y.
Meats—Poultry—Game
Butter—Eggs
COURTESY PROMPT DELIVERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.

•

Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPER SHELL
and the
New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

JUEL BEAUTY SALON
Expert in Styling the Hair as you desire it.
Permanent Waving and
All Branches of Beauty Culture
43-67 141TH ST. FL 3-7273
Opp. Flushing Hospital

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE
AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. Written Guarantee One Year. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

LESLIE'S
A beautiful selection of New, Spring, High-Type Dresses you will enjoy wearing now and later.
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies, Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

FREEPORT

Always Pleased to Serve
Beier's
FAMOUS CANDIES, ICE CREAM
AND ST. PATRICK'S DAY
NOVELTIES LUNCHEONS
80 W. MERRICK RD., NEAR CHURCH ST.
TEL. FREEPORT 1874

VIEBROCK'S
Home Made French Chocolates
Also
Nut and Fruit Milk Chocolates
Sodas Luncheons
45 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

MAIN BEAUTY SALON
ELIZABETH S. HILL, PROP.

Artistic Service of Distinction
10 NEWTON BLVD.
FREEPORT 463

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

TOWN SHOP
SPORTSWEAR
ACCESSORIES
86 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.

SAMET'S
Complete line of women's coats, suits, dresses
Sample models from manufacturers who sell to exclusive Fifth Avenue shops.
60 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREEPORT 4400

Back the Attack with MORE War Bonds

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers
Seed Flats for indoor planting
Garden Tools
PHONE 2228 13 N. MAIN STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

L'Aiglon
dresses
ARGERSINGER'S
FASHION FLOOR

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
Men and Boys
Clothing and Accessories
7-9-11 Church Street Tel. 3470

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK
TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

North Shore's Smartest Shop
LOUISE ALLEN, Inc.
113 Middle Neck Road
GREAT NECK 711
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Sweaters—Skirts—Slacks
Blouses—Sportswear

Kathleen's Millinery
BAGS - NOVELTIES
Hats Designed
and Remodeled
99 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. Great Neck 5081

INSURANCE
For auto, home and contents, jewels, furs, golf equipment, etc.
FIRE, THEFT, CASUALTY, LIABILITY
Consult
MONICA R. STEVENS
Phone Great Neck 850 or 2691J

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
New Selection of Spring Hats
$1.98 and $2.98
1A Third Street Great Neck 3444

FINE FOOTWEAR
For the Entire Family
NASSAU BOOTERY
Great Neck 2172 64 Middle Neck Rd.

HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Style Begins at
HARRY WOLF
Clothier, Haberdasher, Hatter
11 MAIN STREET
TEL. 141 HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
BUY WAR BONDS
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PERSONAL LOANS
for Personal Needs
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
BUY ANOTHER BOND

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

ITHACA

FOSTORIA CRYSTAL
CHINTZ—delicately etched
LAUREL—beautiful cutting
DOLLY MADISON—Colonial
Choose your glass from these lovely designs. Buy a whole set or a single piece at the same rate
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE

GENERAL TIRES
Tire Recapping—Repairing
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
409 W. STATE ST. DIAL 9316
GEORGE B. NORRIS

P. W. WOOD and SON
Hartford Fire Insurance
General Insurance
316-318 Savings Bank Bldg.
Telephone: 2343

Combine—
LAWRENCE PAINTS
and
QUALITY WALLPAPERS
when selecting
your decorating needs
BETTER PAINT WALLPAPER SERVICE
216 N. Aurora St. Dial 2150

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon. Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6131, 6132, 6133

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture
and Floor Covering
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAMILTON & WADE, Inc.
INSURANCE BROKERS
and ADVISERS
52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Barclay Custom Made Bras, Girdles, Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7779

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
featuring
Wella Cold Wave
89-14 163RD STREET

KENMORE

AIR-STEP and
BROWNBILT SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2936 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

Macloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 5694

KENMORE BEST FUEL SERVICE
John Wiles, Proprietor
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal Wood
91 Euclid Avenue Riverside 6140

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

CORDWOOD and
KINDLING
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.00 TO $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

For Better Cleaning
Call Lynbrook 1414
20% discount for cash and carry
Merrick Rd. Cleaners & Dyers Co.
547 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Fine selection of
SPRING DRESSES
Crepe and Jersey in print—also Pastels and Navy
"Exclusive but not Expensive"
302 Hempstead Ave., Malverne, N. Y.
Store hrs. 9 to 6—Friday 9 to 9
Varnie Shop

MAMARONECK

Tel. Mamaroneck 1280
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein
Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty
Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMOUS FURRIERS
Fine Furs
Stored and Remodeled
LADIES' TAILORING
FAY'S MILLINERY
Remodeling and custom made hats
Mo 8-6674 105 Gramatan Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070. 9225
LITKNU Service

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for formal occasions
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Proctor Building
MO 8-8616 MO 8-9639

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Artistry in Hats
Wolfe-Dahms
367 NORTH AVENUE (opp. Lockwood)

K-ARA-S
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR
for TOWN and COUNTRY
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(CORNER CHURCH STREET)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	E	N	M	A	R	K
U	▨	O	U	R	▨	O
E	A	R	M	A	R	K
L	U	D	▨	B	O	O
▨	S	▨	P	L	U	M
I	T	S	▨	E	G	O
▨	R	▨	▨	▨	H	▨
S	A	C	▨	O	C	A
C	L	A	M	▨	A	▨
A	I	N	▨	A	S	E
L	A	U	R	I	T	Z
E	▨	T	E	D	▨	R
S	M	E	T	A	N	A

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
Exclusive Spring Modes
colors matched
582 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patio Theatre Bldg.

SHore Road 5-9449
Freda Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Specializing in Permanent Waving
274 75th Street Brooklyn 9, N. Y.
Day and Night Tel. Buckminster 4-0899

RANSOM BROS.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVING
I. C. C. PERMIT
Office Warehouse
2318 Avenue D 820 E. 42nd Street
Near Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

Lutecia
VARIETY SHOP, INC.
718 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn 16, N. Y.
DRESSES • COATS • SUITS
FOR EASTER
Reasonably Priced

ELIZABETH CULLIMORE
Graduate Corsetiere
The GOSSARD Line of Beauty
A properly fitted foundation garment is the perfect complement to your Spring ensemble
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
738 Nostrand Avenue SLocum 6-3931

L. CURTH & SONS
ESTAB. 1874
Local and Long Distance
Moving and Storage
244-250 Marion Street
Telephone GLenmore 2-2040

Buckminster 2-2750 Apt. 1D
MARGO
A full selection of Spring Dresses
Sizes 9 to 44
280 East 21st
Directly opposite Third Church
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Blumberg's
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Guaranteed Watch Repairing
Brooklyn's Reliable Jewelers Since 1910
(Directly opposite Christian Science Reading Room)
693 Nostrand Ave. Tel. SLocum 6-8910
WE BUY OLD GOLD

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

NICK'S FLORIST
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
We telegraph flowers everywhere
Ingersoll 2-8810
800 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.

Bu. 4-9601 Pr. 3-8549
916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Nostrand Av.
opp. Erasmus High School Cor. St.Johns Pl.
FEINBERG & PRICE
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes
Since 1926

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
81A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

WARTIME "TOPS"
Laundering & Dry Cleaning
BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Blue Point 420, Center Moriches 56

PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1054

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PORT CHESTER

Flowers—Dickies—and Accessories for your Easter Costume
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER
108 NORTH MAIN STREET

BOYS' EASTER CLOTHES
SUITS—TOPCOATS—SPORT COATS
14.50 to 25.00. Sizes 10 to 20.
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN ST.

Are you planning on repeating that successful Victory garden? If so, see us for fertilizer, seed, tools, hose, etc.
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 North Main Street

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

Listen . . .
tomorrow at 8
When you sit down to your breakfast tomorrow morning remember to tune in station WKIP at exactly eight o'clock. You will hear the first of LUCKEY'S new series of 'LUCKEY STARS' programs with Martin Agronsky and the news, Lucy Luckey with shopping news and the world's most popular music on records.
Remember . . . 8 a. m. on WKIP
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

HARRYS
Fashions For Young Folks
252-254 MAIN ST.
Spring Fashions
For Your Son and Daughter
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
ACCESSORIES

HOT CROSS BUNS!
Baked and Flavored Just Right
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St., Near Market

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Spring Showing
Dresses—Coats—Suits
Sportswear—Accessories
Visit Our New Cotton Shop
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

Have you ordered that Easter Corsage?
Last year we regretfully refused Late Orders
THE SALTFORD FLOWER SHOP
18 Cannon St., Phone 538

"The Best Taxi Service in Town"
CENTRAL TAXI
BAGGAGE TRANSFER
PHONE 1323
Cor. New Market and Mill Sts., Poughkeepsie

BARDAVON
—Theatre—
"For the Best in Entertainment"
For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

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FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Can make your RADIO operate regardless of war time limitations. Our exclusive methods guarantee improved operation with substitutes. Staff of factory trained technicians.
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CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
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Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

INSULATE AND SAVE!
We can give you immediate service by installing fire-proof Eagle insulation.
UP TO 40% IN FUEL COSTS
Call L. F. Warner
Hillside 3100-J or Stone 104
Free Estimate
Representing
LAUBE ELEC. CORP.
Wiring and Timken Oil Burners
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List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
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WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
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Glenwood 7009

FARMEN FOR FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK--CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
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MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J.E.Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTO.. AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
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Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Telephone Rockville Centre 3843—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCARSDALE

YOLAN'S
Easter Lingerie Needs
Hosiery Costume Jewelry
Gifts
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Theatre Building, 80 Garth Road
Telephone Scarsdale 5244

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
SCOTT'S LAWN SEEDS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

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THE CARL CO.
for
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$24.98 to $49.98
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BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
LINENS

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
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Complete Motor Tune-up
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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for the Easter Season
Emily Mundy's Bookshop
427 South Warren Street

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

PIANOS
Bought–Exchanged–Sold
GODARD'S
527 S. Warren Street 3-3727

HARPER METHOD
HAIR DRESSING
Expert Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
GRACE M. SCUTT
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RECORDS
Classical and Popular
10,000 ALBUMS TO CHOOSE FROM
Clark Music Co.
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E. A. HOLZWARTH
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Personalized Service
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MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

BROWN BROS. HARDWARE & PAINT CORPORATION
S. SALINA AT BRIGHTON

RED & WHITE STORE
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GROCERIES—BAKED GOODS
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
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Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
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TROY

J. M. WARREN & CO.
Headquarters for
Hardware-Housewares
Paints-Wallpapers
Roofing and Building Supplies
River St. at Broadway, Troy, N. Y.

ROBERT H. HILL CO.
Stationers
Bookkeeping Forms a Specialty
451 Broadway—Opp. Post Office
Telephone Troy 3865

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1914
Carry a complete line of Kid and Fabric Gloves.
Kid gloves repaired and cleaned.
452 BROADWAY TEL. TROY 7084

DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton Street

IN TROY, N. Y., IT'S
FREARS
Shopping Center for a Quarter Million People

UTICA

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs — Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

THE BOSTON STORE
Presents
EASTER FASHIONS
Beguiling, interesting fashions that speak of Quality and Beauty. Fashions for every member of the family.

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0183
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

May we suggest to you
that we have a beautiful selection of watches, jewelry, diamonds and gifts.
ROEDEL'S Jewelers
255 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

SMITH & PERCY
OFFER YOU A WIDE VARIETY OF TIMELY FASHIONS FOR THE NEW SEASON
Shop Where Quality Costs No More

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

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Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
"That Good Hustis Milk"
36 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

DRUSS-ROEMER DRUGS
2 West Post Rd. Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids.
And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2126 Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY DISTRIBUTOR
AUTHORIZED FIRESTONE HAWKINSON TIRE SERVICE
TIRE SERVICE INC.
The Performance Equals the Promise
45 Orawaupum Street

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

COAT SACRIFICE
Every winter cloth coat for women and misses sacrificed at cost and below.
No layaways.
ORAM-KIRCHE
138 Mamaroneck Ave. Stylista White Plains

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

YONKERS

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6435
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

EASTER and WALTERMAN'S
are just around the corner
459 SOUTH BROADWAY
For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900
THE BEST BY TEST
COAL
FUEL OIL

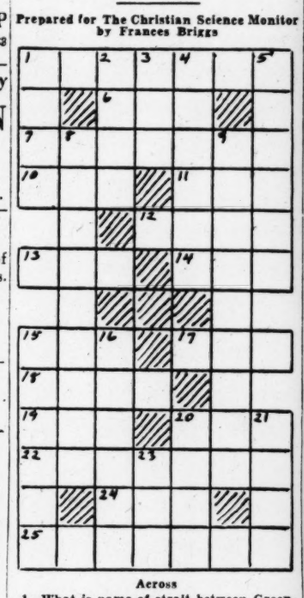
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is name of strait between Greenland and Iceland?
6—Pronoun.
7—What is a distinguishing or a characteristic mark?
10—Who was a mythical king of Britain?
11—What is an expression of disapproval?
12—A raisin, when used in puddings, is called what?
13—Possessive pronoun.
14—Self.
15—Baglike part of a plant is what?
17—What is name of a South American wood sorrel?
18—What is a quahog?
19—How is "own" written in certain poems by Robert Burns?
20—Who is a character in "Peer Gynt"?
22—What is first name of Meichior, operatic tenor?
24—To spread grass for drying.
25—What Bohemian composer was born in 1824?

Down
1—What was witnessed by Chinese plate and Dutch clock?
2—What is most northerly department of France?
3—Silent.
4—What kind of land would an agriculturist prefer?
5—What is a manufacturing city of Indiana?
8—Where are wallabies found?
9—What is a kind of plastering used for covering buildings?
15—What are the thin, bonelike, overlapping plates on skin of fishes or reptiles?
16—What king ordered the waves to retire?
20—Ramfis is a character in what opera?
21—What Bible book precedes Nehemiah?
23—To soak flax.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Diamonds and Pearls

Diamond Head, picturesque extinct volcano which juts out into the sea at Honolulu, capital of Hawaii, got its name from sparkling stones on its slopes, and Pearl Harbor, 10 miles westward, was named because of pearls once found in oysters there.

Stamp Notes

AP Features

A new commemorative from Brazil marks the 50th anniversary of the Siege of Lapa in Parana State which lasted from Jan. 17 to Feb. 11, 1894. The 1.20-cruzeiro stamp is rose in color and pictures Gen. Gomes Carneiro, military governor of Lapa, who successfully resisted the revolutionary forces besieging the city, and a group of his soldiers. Also appearing on the stamp are the names of three associates of Gen. Gomes Carneiro who distinguished themselves in the defense.

* * *

Writing from Lisbon after being freed from a German internment camp in the latest exchange of American and German citizens, Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent who was in Vichy, France, when the United States entered the war, has cabled the interesting information that a stamp or label bearing the picture of the Free French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, is being used in German-occupied France.

"The extent of Free French influence in the Vichy regime," writes Henry, "can be estimated from the fact that letters bearing a stamp with the picture of Gen. Charles de Gaulle are postmarked and sent from the Vichy post office as a matter of ordinary routine. One of the latest coins minted by the Vichy government carried on its face the initials 'A. D.,' sometimes used as a symbol for 'Avec de Gaulle' or 'For de Gaulle.' The coin finally was withdrawn by the Vichy government."

Existence of such a stamp has not been reported in foreign philatelic publications received in the United States via neutral sources—virtually the only source of information on enemy issues available to American collectors—and it seems probable that the de Gaulle stamps may be labels rather than postage issues.

* * *

Two stamps honoring the Economic Society of Friends of Country of Havana, an organization founded in 1793 to aid Cuba's education, agriculture, commerce and general welfare, will be issued to mark the society's 150th anniversary, the Cuban Minister of Communications has announced. A one-centavo green will portray the seal of the society and a three-centavo red will picture Gov. Luis de las Casas, Spanish governor of Cuba who founded the society, and Bishop Luis Maria Penalver, one of its first directors.

STAMPS AND COINS

FREE BOOKLET—"If You Have Stamps to Sell"—tells where and how to get the best price for your stamp collection. Read it for your own protection before you sell. HARRIS & CO., Dept. No. 406, Transit Building, Boston.

COIN COLLECTOR, United States only; appraisals made; will buy or sell, price depends on condition and rarity. What have you to sell? LEE GOVE
P. O. Box 183, Quincy, Mass.

Monitor Camera Club from Gertrude Selby, Baldwin, L. I.

Forty Winks

Readers are invited to contribute their favorite snapshots to the Monitor Camera Club. All accepted photographs will be paid for at our regular rates.

Today's Quotation

Burrow awhile and build, broad on the roots of things.—ROBERT BROWNING

In Lighter Vein

Too Much

A mill owner had strong objections to granting concessions to his work people.

One day one of the oldest hands approached him. "I want next Friday off, sir," he said.

"What for?"

"Well, you see, it's like this. It's my silver wedding, and me and the missus is going to have a bit of a do."

"Oh, aye," said the employer. "And is this going to happen every 25 years?"

Complete Story

Returning from his day's toil to his happy little home, father greeted his family.

"What have you all been doing today?" he asked.

"I washed the dinner things," said Ann proudly.

"And I wiped them!" exclaimed Sheila, just as proudly.

Father turned to his only son.

"And you, John?"

"I picked up the pieces," was the brief reply.—Exchange.

Brevities

According to an official estimate, the national income last year reached the stupendous total of a hundred and forty billion dollars. Yet a lot of people are unable to save anything but tin cans and daylight.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Although forbidden to give away military secrets, I'll tell you this much—strictly off the record, you understand. The invasion, if there is going to be any, is closer today than it was yesterday.—Sudbury Daily Star.

When the postal rates go up, a fellow will still be able to put in his two cents' worth, but not in a mail box.—Boston Globe.

Did You Ever Wonder

Which Country Has the Longest History—China or Japan?

Mrs. H. H., of Des Moines, writes: "Can you give us a Did You Ever Wonder on which country, Japan or China, has the older history? Is one the outgrowth of the other? How come the similarity of eyes, etc.?"

China's history reaches farther back into time. The earliest Chinese history (like that of Japan) is largely legendary. However, debatable dates (2205-1766 B. C.) have been ascribed to the Hsia dynasty, and also debatable is the thesis that the Shang or Yin dynasty followed, continuing to 1122 B. C.

The Chow or Chou dynasty, founded by Wu Wang, is perhaps the earliest era in China that can be regarded as historic, and this lasted from 1122 to 249 B. C.

As regards Japan, according to Sanji Mikami, professor of history in the Imperial University, Tokyo, the first reliable calendar in Japan made its appearance in the 7th century A. D., earlier dates being consequently of doubtful accuracy. He holds the history of the Japanese empire to antedate the beginning of the Christian Era by 100 years. Prior to the rule of the Emperor Jimmu, the first emperor of Japan, the period is known as the Age of Deities, and is filled with a mixture of legends and mythology.

It might be mentioned that other authorities give the year 660 B. C. as the beginning of the rule of Emperor Jimmu.

As to whether one country is the outgrowth of the other, it is interesting that the Encyclopedia Britannica states, "The true home of the Chinese, whatever their original center of dispersion, seems to be the basin of the lower Hwang Ho; but they have dominated, racially and culturally, both the original 18 provinces, and Manchuria, Korea, and to some degree Japan."

The Chinese are considered ethnologically as of Mongol ancestry, and are one of the most homogeneous masses of seething humanity on the face of the earth. Their Japanese neighbors are the outcome of more complex intermingling. As one authority puts it, "Among the Japanese there are three distinct types noticeable in the living subject, and a fourth which we may gather from an examination of skulls." They are, however, one of the Mongolic peoples, and have many points of physical similarity with the Chinese.—W. P. Keasbey.

Drawn by Sergeant Filchock

"She has so many children in the service that she thought curtains would be more practical."

Daily Anecdote

More Than a Page

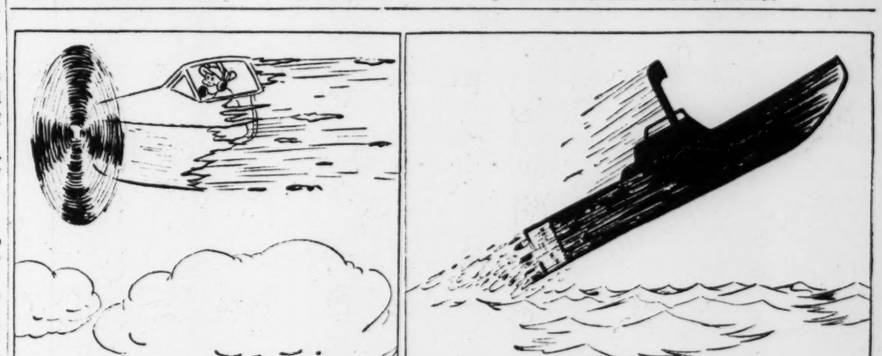
An exceedingly stout gentleman, making a personal application to Sir Francis Burdett, seemed surprised that the nobleman did not know him.

"Why, I was at one time a page in your house, sir!" the man exclaimed.

"Ah," said Sir Francis, "but you have become a volume since then."

Household Hint

Honey sometimes becomes sugary and grainy; it has not deteriorated and is usable as it is or it may be reliquified by putting it in a jar standing in hot water of not over 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

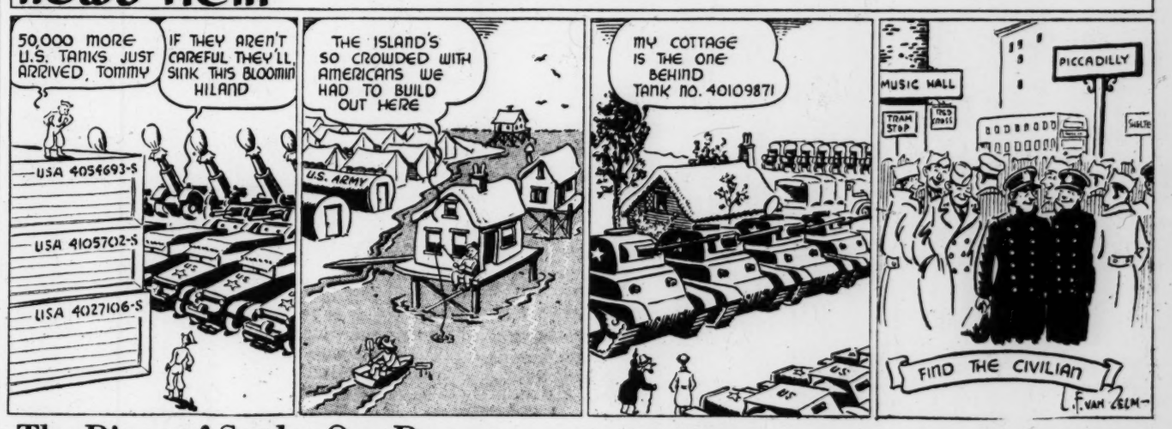


Drawn by Tom Palmer

Over Land and Sea With the Servicemen

"Pilot to crew—pilot to crew!" **"Look here, Popshaw! Can't you forget you were once a pilot?"**

NEWS ITEM— CROWDED PRE-INVASION DAYS IN ENGLAND


50,000 MORE U.S. TANKS JUST ARRIVED, TOMMY
IF THEY AREN'T CAREFUL THEY'LL SINK THIS BLOOMIN' ILAND
USA 4054693-S
USA 4105702-S
USA 4027106-S
THE ISLAND'S SO CROWDED WITH AMERICANS WE HAD TO BUILD OUT HERE
U.S. ARMY
MY COTTAGE IS THE ONE BEHIND TANK NO. 40109871
PICCADILLY
MUSIC HALL
TRAM STOP
FIND THE CIVILIAN
L.F. VAN GELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Seizing the Opportunity*

By RODGERS

It really wasn't so extra cold last night—
But, on the other hand, it wasn't any too warm either—
"And shucks," I said to myself—
"Pretty soon it will be spring and I'll have no excuse at all—"
So—.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off the Beam*

By THE HAGERS

I stepped ashore; walked through the mud. Then suddenly, I heard a thud.
A voice cried, "Hey there! Who are you?" I turned and saw a kangaroo.
"I'm Waddles from the U.S.A. New Zealand I just reached, today."
"New Zealand! There is some mistake. We call this land Australia, drake."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cassino

Cassino is more than a military victory for the Allies. Its pulverized rubble will stand for some time as a symbol of destruction, as Lidice does for barbarism. Gen. Mark Clark points to it as an example of what is in store for every defense the enemy sets up on the route to Berlin.

Although some Germans somehow survived and continued to resist, Cassino's illustration of what earth-shattering fire power the Allies can command may be a warning which will help persuade the Germans of the futility of prolonging the war. But Cassino is also a warning to civilization, a new and graphic view of the man-made catastrophe which has come in less concentrated form to the homes and towns of a score of nations.

No one but Nazi propagandists will accuse the Allies of wantonly wiping out Cassino. For weeks the Fifth Army has tried other means to break the bottleneck around this town that the Germans had turned into a fortress. Sometimes commanders plug stolidly ahead, seeking to make force do the work of imagination, but the Anzio beachhead displayed a willingness to go around. We cannot believe that even the British and American soldiers who have practiced to make their weapons as destructive as possible can relish the disintegration of a town. They regard Cassino—and whatever successors it may have—as bitter necessities.

We can all pray that this kind of destruction will not have to be visited on towns and cities all across Europe. But we may well recognize that the destruction of civilization's material structures is less evil than the destruction of moral and mental values which this war is being fought to stop. And we may well resolve to so order and maintain the peace that such things as Cassino will not again be necessary.

Finland's Hard Road

Reports from neutral Stockholm say that Finland has decided to continue its war against Russia. London is warning the Finns that such a decision might be suicidal. Russia has given the Finns until Saturday midnight to accept terms which both British and United States leaders have considered as moderate.

While Finland and Russia exchange rejections and counter rejections of each other's peace proposals, a correspondent in Helsinki writes that one of the questions on the minds of many Finns today is, What do the Americans think of them?

Some answers to that are:

Finland's honesty and courage have won many admirers in the United States. Many Americans look upon Finland's present position in the war as due to unfortunate circumstances of history, geography and politics which no small country could have altered.

Americans noted a rise of pro-German elements in Finnish politics during the period when Nazi prestige was increasing. This occurred in several small countries, some of which, like Finland, now regret it and its consequences. To what extent such forces still dominate Finnish politics is naturally a question among Americans.

Americans know there are other reasons for the reluctance Finland now shows to accept Russian terms. The Finnish fear of Russia is one. The terrible ordeal which Finland must confront if it commits itself to rounding up the Nazi forces on its territory is another.

But Americans have a direct stake in the immobilization of these Nazi forces. Americans must face the threat of added casualties if they are not rounded up. We cannot feel that this is a time when half-measures or delay can be safely tolerated. It does not seem likely Finland can get much better terms from Russia, but it is conceivable that if she persists in the war at the Nazis' side, she will face much worse terms when the Nazis fall.

Secretary Hull's reiteration this week of his warning to Finland to quit the war reflects a widespread American opinion that any good offices the United States might perform for Finland in the postwar settlement depend on that country's taking now the admittedly harsh road back to peace.

One of the problems of the day, says the Lady Next Door, is whether the man of the house will recover from March 15 in time to be in a well-disposed humor about an Easter ensemble.

Tuesday, the last day before the Form 1040 deadline, seemed to be a bad day to ask the Boss for a raise.

Soldiers' Vote Key

The best statement we have seen so far on the soldiers' vote question is Senator Barkley's:

> If every one of them from my State . . . should announce in advance that he would vote against me . . . I would nevertheless feel it my duty to give him an opportunity to do that very thing.

If a majority in Congress had been more concerned to see that soldiers have an opportunity to vote and less concerned about what soldier votes may do to themselves or their party, the President would not now be asking the Governors if their states will be able to use this law in a way to give soldiers a larger share in the elections than they would have under the 1942 laws.

In Congress's Lap?

It becomes increasingly clear that the days of Congressional irresponsibility toward the fight against inflation are numbered. Congress must soon decide, for example, on whether to continue price controls; the Senate Banking Committee has already begun hearings.

And to the same committee, President Roosevelt is referring labor's demands for a breach of the Little Steel wage formula. It remains for the citizenry to make clear their understanding of what the stabilization program has done for them in averting many of the home-front economic hardships that historically accompany war.

If, thus, the pressures of farmers for higher prices, and the churnings of labor for higher wages, can be heard against the background of lively public appreciation of stabilization—which is really protecting farmers and industrial workers no less than others—a broader base of support should emerge.

And that is precisely what is needed to make stabilization work. The situation in the past few months has been that acting under broad and not very specific powers granted by Congress, the Administration has set up, largely through Presidential directives, agencies of stabilization which have accomplished good results.

But these results have been constantly threatened, chiefly by agricultural pressures in Congress and labor pressures on the White House.

The President's refusal to even talk to a War Labor Board committee about a more "realistic" wage line indicates the direction the wind is blowing. His excuse that Congress is presently reviewing the whole stabilization program shows where he hopes to focus the blast.

This still leaves the CIO steel plea pending before a special War Labor Board panel that is debating whether it will hear the CIO's presentation. Even if it does hear the CIO case, a WLB decision is very likely to be delayed until after the AFL has been to see Congress. Indeed, the President has so maneuvered it that the CIO can now scarcely avoid going to Congress itself.

All this might result in a more harmonious working arrangement between Congress and the President, making them partners resisting inflation, rather than the objects of rival and dividing pressure groups.

Joseph B. Eastman

Joseph B. Eastman, like that other Bostonian, Louis Dembitz Brandeis, was an appointee of the great liberal, Woodrow Wilson, and though in each instance the conservative interests cried to high heaven that the country was being turned over to the pinks—if not the reds—they eventually changed their minds. When Mr. Eastman first became a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1919, the railroads thought they had a snake in their bosom. But when they came to understand not only his uprightness but his thorough grasp of railroading, they respected and appreciated him.

"Joe" Eastman, as the young secretary of Boston's Public Franchise League, started his career by battling for the public, including underpaid utilities employees. That he was attacked in recent years by labor unions, which feared co-ordination of railroad lines would reduce the number of jobs, may be attributed to the shortsighted selfishness of the union leaders. No Washington "bureaucrat" was less bureaucratic and no officeholder worked harder at his job. In these days of complex government, Joseph B. Eastman was a type of public servant whom many might well emulate.

De Valera COULD Be a Modern St. Patrick

Some Sap Buckets Come High

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Harvey Gillis says he is carrying maple sap this year in a pail that cost him $120.44. Harvey is under no illusions, and is simply overwhelmed by the recent experience of computing a farm income-tax schedule.

Harvey has always been one of those solid citizens who go along thriftily, taking in here and putting out there, and winding up at the end of the year either to the good or to the bad. The amount of money in his pocket at any given time represents his net accrual for whatever previous period you care to mention. In his fiscal habits, the word "depreciation" has been a bookkeeper's solecism for "wore out." He has even gone further, and feels that keeping accounts is nothing more than a way to keep a check on yourself—and a thoroughly honest person would have no need of it. For the first time in his life he has had an inkling, for the Collector of Internal Revenue made no particular exception in his case.

Harvey is also currently struck by the scarcity of buckets where buckets once were plentiful. He tried to get one in the stores, in fact he wanted to buy a dozen. He went home and told his wife about it, and she said, "Well, if you'll put me in a water system, you can have that bucket there." She smiled at the wild and unlikely barter she had suggested, and never for an instant supposed her harping on an old and settled subject would make any change in her husband's strict belief that a hand pump is all the style a kitchen needs.

But Harv, having completed his income tax (and paid it), and having found the bucket supply exhausted, had somehow put several unrelated subjects together in a neat and orderly whole, and somehow his wife's lopsided proposition sounded at least likely, and perhaps even generous of her.

The bucket to which his wife pointed that afternoon was a white agate water pail of twelve quarts' capacity, chipped a little around the brim. She kept it under the pump in the sink, and would fill it when occasion demanded. It was her reservoir. She could dip from it, up to a twelve-quart limit, and do her work without pumping for every glassful, panful, or pitcherful she needed. It made pumping an occasional, and not a continual, chore. Naturally, if an electric pressure pump should ever be installed, she would draw water from a tap like any civilized person, and would have no further need of the pail.

To believe Harvey decided to get a water system in order to use the pail is to presume somewhat. But he did need a sap pail, and he had just paid an income tax. Money, for the first time he knew of, had been spent for something he didn't pick up and take home with him. Perhaps the water system struck him as a symbol of something. Anyway, he got the income tax and the water pail mixed up in his head, and he went to Lewiston.

He bought the electric pump, the pipe, all the fittings, a hot-water coil for the stove, a boiler, and hired a plumber to come and set them up. He had to go to the ration committee and wangle a permit, and he probably bribed the plumber with butter and dry beans. Anyway, in went the system, and his wife sits on a stool gazing deliriously at the faucets, and Harvey is lugging sap in the pail.

He figures the cost of the pail easily enough: $52.45 for the pump and motor; $20.35 for the boiler and fittings; $18 for the pipe and unions, $22 for the plumber; and $5.40 for the cable, switch, wiring, and fusebox for the power line. Then he adds $2.25 as the estimated cost of his several trips to Lewiston, $1.75 for noon meals to the plumber, and 39c for incidental supplies (such as screws for drop-fittings and pipe brackets). This, anyone can see, makes the computable cost of the pail exactly $120.84.

However, Harv points out, "I got a credit to figure." He refers to depreciation, obsolescence, depletion, and accumulated usefulness. "The bucket," he says, "cost me 80c, new, in 1939, and I figure a pail like that's good for ten years. That's 8 cents a year."

So Harvey figures he's got 40c still tied up in the pail, and that brings the actual amortizable inventory value down to a mere $120.44. "It makes for expensive maple syrup," he points out, "but next year I can depreciate the bucket $24.17."

19th-Century Missions

The Bookshelf

What is in all probability the most detailed and extensive history of Christian missions ever to appear is now approaching completion, for "The Great Century in Northern Africa and Asia, 1800-1914" (New York: Harpers. $4) is the sixth volume of the monumental HISTORY OF THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY, by Kenneth Scott Latourette, Professor of Missions and Oriental History in Yale University. The final volume, "Summary and Conclusions," is to appear shortly.

The scope of the series may be judged in part by certain characteristics of Volume VI. Seldom have we seen a book whose documentation even approaches that of the present volume. One chapter alone contains 738 footnotes; each footnote contains from one to a dozen references; while a brief page of acknowledgements bears witness that the information so painstakingly recorded in this volume has been culled from libraries throughout the world—from New York to Rome, and from London to Tokyo.

The present volume presents a moving record of faith and courage shown by the varied Christian groups who sent missionaries to Northern Africa and Asia during the nineteenth century.

Outstanding is the masterly survey of Christian missions in India. We learn, for example, that William Carey "inaugurated a new era for Protestant missions" in that country. Despite the opposition of the powerful East India Company, and various reverses which left him almost penniless, he made a living as best he could, and meanwhile translated the Bible into Bengali. Eventually, he was able to found many Christian schools.

Bishop Reginald Heber, author of such familiar hymns as those beginning "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and "Holy, Holy, Holy," contributed to the development of Indian Christianity, as did Alexander Duff, "the first foreign missionary of the Church of Scotland," and countless others.

In the chapter dealing with China, with an estimated population during the nineteenth century of almost 400,000,000, we find that the growth of Christianity, though often tested by severe persecution, was not limited thereby. In 1819, Robert Morrison translated the whole Bible into Chinese; and he was one of the first to stress the good to be found in the best of Oriental culture.

Other chapters tell of the progress of Christianity in Japan, Indo-China, Burma, Syria, and many other countries and provinces. It is a truly remarkable book.

T. L. L.

Credit This One to Italian Diplomacy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Most of the speculation about the new exchange of diplomatic amenities between Russia and the Badoglio Government in Italy centers on why Russia did it. That is taking the wrong end of the stick. This was an Italian show, from hatching the plot to puffing the press notices. Don't overlook:

(A) The fact that the Badoglio regime initiated the whole affair. The Italians approached the Russians, requested an exchange of representatives and, on obtaining it, showed by their evident and unrestrained satisfaction that they had pulled off their first diplomatic coup.

(B) The other fact that Moscow gives no indication of considering the matter important. While the Italian announcement made it sound like official Russian diplomatic recognition of the Badoglio regime, the brief Russian news agency account referred to an "exchange of representatives" and put the whole thing definitely into "lower case." It was a shrewd characteristic, Italian diplomatic gambit. It was played for all it was worth and its meaning inflated to the bursting point. Why it was done, by the Italians, and why it was so underlined, by the Italians, is easy enough to figure out.

King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio had been accepted under the surrender "on sufferance." Neither American nor even British policy contemplated their permanent retention in office. They knew this, but they never accepted it. They have clung, with amazing tenacity and still more amazing success. At the beginning it seemed certain that the King would simply disappear from the stage in a matter of days. It seemed ludicrous for him to go on pretending that he could hold his throne. He was an object of ridicule. But kings know from long experience that actual possession of a throne is nine-tenths of the law, and also a big edge over the opposition when it comes to publicity appeal. This King hung on and waited for some diplomatic opening which would let him increase the margin of his grip.

He got his opening from the furor over the Italian fleet. The Russians had wanted part of that fleet. They thought they were going to get it through Washington and London. Mr. Roosevelt appeared to offer it to them, and then Mr. Churchill quite firmly took it back and put it—and this is the key move—into King Victor Emmanuel's hands. Mr. Churchill, by publicly referring to the Italian fleet's loyalty to the King, gave that King his first real diplomatic bargaining power. He had something he could talk about with the Russians. He was no longer just a "little king" left on his throne until the Allies could decide what to do with that throne. He was a sovereign who had a fleet. He also had control over the southern part of Italy. He was worth talking to.

When he invited the Russians to exchange representatives with him, it made sense to the Russians. If they couldn't get their part of the fleet through Washington and London, why not try talking direct to King Victor? Perhaps he had some other things to offer which might be useful. Why not? "Recognition" is not a device the Russians employ as Washington does. They "recognize" or "non-recognize" according to convenience, not according to policy. If, by implication, it was a minor slap at Washington or London, or both, what of it? Moscow has its grievances against both and has never yet shown any hesitation about expressing its annoyances or disapprovals by indirection, sometimes pointed and sometimes devious.

The significance of Russia's action can easily be overweighted. If anything, it was probably an ironic commentary on how far Anglo-American policy in Italy has departed from the pledge to extend free democratic expression to the Italian people.

But its value to King Victor Emmanuel is immense. Two weeks ago, his bargaining power was nil. Now his assets include his fleet, the prestige of a most successful little diplomatic coup which caught both Washington and London by surprise, and a direct pipe line to Moscow. Today, he is quite an important individual. Getting rid of him would be more difficult. The Italian King has resurrected Italy's classic compensation for military weakness, which is diplomatic skill.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

The Victory Tax

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the editorial on the Victory Tax in The Christian Science Monitor. I fully agree with your conclusion that the tax simplification which can be achieved by eliminating the Victory Tax may be worth the price in revenue. We differ, however, on what the price would be.

Your editorial states that you know of no practical method to effect repeal of the Victory Tax without losing about $600,000,000 in revenues and dropping more than 9,000,000 lower income bracket taxpayers from the Federal income-tax rolls.

The Treasury's proposals for absorbing the Victory Tax into the regular income-tax structure, presented to Congress last fall, would have dropped some 9,000,000 taxpayers at the bottom of the tax scale. However, the revenue loss from these taxpayers would have been less than half the $600,000,000 figure you cite. Dropping the 9,000,000 taxpayers from the rolls would cost only about $275,000,000, the amount they now pay in Victory Taxes. This amount could, of course, be recouped by changes in the rates and exemptions of the regular income tax.

You may be interested to know that the Treasury's proposals as a whole would not have materially reduced the total tax burden of the 9,000,000 taxpayers in question. As a consequence of the excise-tax increases proposed by the Treasury, they would have paid practically as much as under present law.

RANDOLPH E. PAUL,
General Counsel, Treasury Dept.
Washington

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The figure Mr. Paul refers to, actually $592,000,000, was the estimate presented to the House Committee on Ways and Means and presumably was a factor in the Committee's negative reaction to repeal of the Victory Tax.

All these figures are estimates. It has been estimated that as many as 12,000,000, instead of 9,000,000, taxpayers would be released from direct Federal taxes if the Victory Tax were repealed.

However, Mr. Paul's $275,000,000 figure, which we assume represents the Treasury's latest estimate, supports our stand that the Victory Tax might well be sacrificed in the interest of simplification.]

Postwar Germany

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dismemberment of Germany will make bitter citizens who will only await the day for revenge. To attempt to indoctrinate the Germans with democratic principles, while at the same time partitioning their country, is a most undemocratic procedure. Turning back the German clock, as some suggest, to feudal States, with its inevitable dislocations and mental revolutions, and otherwise degrading Germany; or as others suggest, removing her heavy industries and limiting her energies and creative powers to the pursuit of "agriculture," are measures bound to accomplish the opposite of making the Germans lovers of peace.

I believe also that insofar as possible, the word "democracy" should be left out of the new instruction for Germany. The word suggests a form of government peculiar to the United States and a few other countries, and no country wants another type of government imposed on her. Each country has the right to choose its own form of government. All we need be concerned about is that it be a "humane" form, that it provide constitutional freedom and justice to all its people, that it outlaw war as an instrument for obtaining what it wants, and agree to submit its problems to an international tribunal.

Belmont, Mass. (MRS.) JOSEPH C. SELIG

Support for Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter written by a "Mother of Four in Service" undoubtedly brought comfort and assurance to many parents of young men in the service. The writer speaks of the safety of the fliers and explains how thoroughly this is looked after by our Navy and Army. This is all very positive and good.

In the last paragraph of her letter, however, while expressing gratitude for the education which our young men are receiving from the Army and Navy she makes the statement that "the schools were not achieving as much with twice the time and money." This statement I do not believe is accurate. If the schools had as adequate a staff of teachers as is provided by the Army and Navy and as adequate monetary support, we would have similar results.

Ontario, Calif. (MRS.) NITA I. MITCHELL

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